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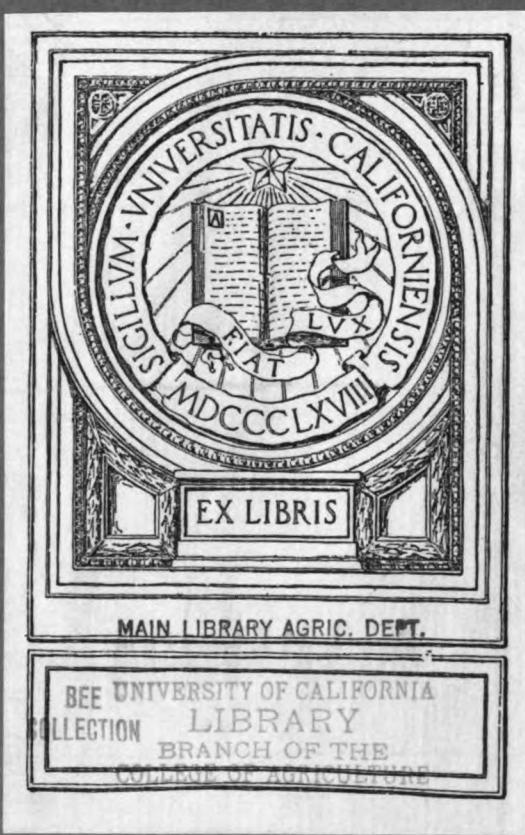
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THE IRISH BEE JOURNAL

(The Organ of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association).

A Monthly Journal devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers in Ireland.

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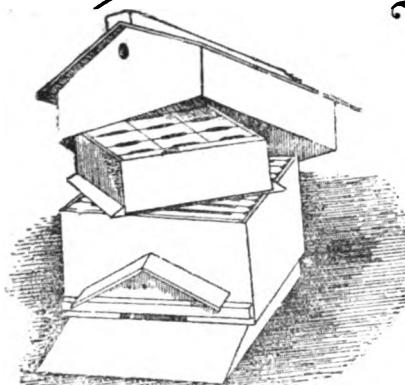
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The Irish Bee Journal.

No. 5. VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRICE ONE PENNY

CORRESPONDENCE.—All Correspondence and Business Communications to be addressed to the Editor, *Irish Bee Journal*, LOUGH RYNN, DROMOD. Literary Matter and Business Letters must be written on separate sheets, and on one side of the paper only.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Annual Subscription, 1s. 6d., post free, *in advance*; Single Copies, 1d.; *post free*, 1d. Printed Receipts will be enclosed with the Journal; if required separately, per post, a stamped and addressed envelope must be sent.

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Editorial.

SACRIFICED !

“ Well I ween,

“ Where sacrifice is not, is never fire.”

wrote the poet, with thoughts remote from bees and honey. We commend the words to bee-men in the greater part of Ireland, as an apt quotation for the autumn months. For there will be sacrifice and fire with a vengeance, presently, if we mistake not, and to the despairing owner of doomed and dying stocks a little poetry may come in handy as a substitute for words less elegant!

Our article on “Government Aid” in our July issue attracted so much attention that it has been impossible to reply to the letters received upon the subject from a large number of readers who, we trust, will accept this explanation of our seeming neglect. But the subject is not being lost sight of. Efforts have been made to discover whether the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education is doing anything for the encouragement of our industry; and a discovery has been made. The Department is actually prepared to pay the carriage to Glasgow of a consignment of Irish honey, and to secure its exhibition in a show-case, the temperature of which is kept down to 34 degrees! It is beautiful. There is nothing like striking out on a new line. Scotch honey will be staged in the Exhibition in large quantities at the temperature that, up to this, has been considered necessary for honey. But the Department will demonstrate the excellence of Irish honey, granulated to a

nicety at a temperature of 34 degrees—that is, if our countrymen are found willing to exhibit under such conditions.

It has been said that the only way man can do anything right is by first doing it every possible way wrong. Given sufficient time to work out its ill-informed methods, the Department may learn, like any other novice, the value of a little “technical education,” which hitherto it has proved as unwilling to receive as it seems incapable of imparting, so far as the industry of bee-keeping is concerned. Advice tendered by the I.B.K.A. has, apparently, been in vain, and a recent offer of assistance from one of the most capable experts in Ireland met with a curt refusal.

Meanwhile, the industry is being sacrificed. “Sacrificed” is the word. Never was a better opportunity wasted or a more necessary work neglected by any Public Board in this country. Letters from all parts reach us reporting the rapid spread of Foul Brood—that most terrible pest. In one district, 50 square miles in extent, in which we have made close investigation on the spot, and where last year there was only one suspected stock, the disease has spread to an alarming extent, and if not grappled with at once and vigorously, bee-keeping will suffer a check from which it cannot recover for several years. A small portion of this District is under the fostering care of the Congested Districts Board. The C.D.B. appreciates its responsibilities towards our industry, and devotes large sums of money to the treatment of the pest. Its experts are always at work; it provides remedies for the disease; gives compensation for destroyed stocks, and in a hundred ways applies its resources to the needs of the case. But across its borders, where the influence of the D.A.T.I. should come in, and where nothing is being done, the disease is rampant, and infection is being scattered broadcast, minimising the good effects of the C.D.B.’s work, and playing havoc with the apiaries for miles round. This case is an example of many reported to us within the past six weeks. A correspondent from the North writes—

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The Irish Bee Journal.

No. 9. VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1902.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Editorial.

1902.

It is said, by those who are observing the signs of the times, that the year upon which we have now entered will probably witness a large increase of activity in the bee-keeping world. The industry has come to the front, and the powers-that-be begin to look more favourably upon it. The development of Ireland's resources has enlisted a host of enthusiastic workers who will now be persuaded that in the flowers of our beautiful hills and valleys there lies a valuable asset, capable of contributing largely to the wealth of the country.

We hope that this favourable prophecy may be fulfilled in the near future. It has been demonstrated again and again in our pages that, for the amount of capital and labour involved, bee-keeping is one of the most profitable agricultural industries. Especially is it deserving of encouragement because of its adaptability to the resources of the poor, so that there is not an agricultural labourer, or artisan; not a farm-hand, rural postman or intelligent schoolboy, but might, with a little help, such as it is now in the power of our County Boards to provide, add a goodly number of pounds to the family purse every year. Mr. Read estimates the possible income from honey at £144,000 per annum for all Ireland, and he is, certainly, not over the mark. Only a very small fraction of that amount is secured to the country; and with thousands of tons of the finest honey in the world at our doors, and the best market in the world within a hundred miles of us, we are allowing the Englishman to import honey from the Continent and America to the extent of £30,000 a year, because we can't give it to him.

Our friends, however, must not think that without their own personal and persistent efforts the pursuit in which they are interested will be lifted, by others, to the level of prosperity. We urge them, in all earnestness, to realize that the hour for a combined effort has arrived, and that if now they throw their energies into the work the year will be found full of promise of success.

First, we recommend that the suggestion we threw out last month be acted upon without delay. The elections of new County Councils are approaching, and the time is favourable for enlisting the sympathies of the candidates. Let Local Associations appoint deputations to wait upon them. Where no Local Associations exist, let the bee-keepers meet together for this purpose.

Show the gentlemen who aspire to seats upon the County Board that the industry is really a profitable one and not merely a hobby. Remind them that the most excellent horse-breeding and butter-making schemes cannot help the poor man who has neither horse nor cow, and that it is time to do something for him. Convince them that such a scheme as Mr. Read sketched last month can be worked at comparatively small cost and with splendid results. We are confident that all that is required is to put the matter fairly and squarely before our representatives (who, for the most part, know nothing about bees) in order to secure their sympathies. If every reader of our columns who is willing to use his influence in this direction will communicate by post card with us, we will gladly supply him with information and advice. This, however, should be taken up in a whole-hearted way and at once.

Again, we would insist upon the urgent need for organisation in every district and parish. Nothing but organisation can provide against ruinous prices in the markets. What is wanted is a union of all Irish bee-keepers to market the whole honey produce of the country, and to render it impossible for middlemen and shopkeepers to "collar" all the profits. The Americans are finding it necessary to combine in this way to protect their interests. We want a like effort in Ireland. It should never again be possible to buy honey in Dublin at 4d. per lb. 1902 must be made to work a change in this respect.

Further—and here our own interests may be said to come in, but only in so far as they are bound up with the interests of bee-keepers themselves—we plead for more warm-hearted support, during the year, on the part of our readers. Admittedly the IRISH BEE JOURNAL has already justified its existence. Admittedly it has done something to press forward the cause. The approvals, the encouragements sent us have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We open the year, in the ninth month of our publication, with a substantial increase in the number of our pages, in hope that our friends will show their appreciation in a practical manner by helping us in one or more of the ways indicated in our first issue (page 2). There are few indeed who cannot do something towards increasing our circulation. We call special attention to Mr. Robinson's letter on page 97, which shows clearly enough what one sympathetic friend can do. We are receiving, day after day, orders from new subscribers who have only now discovered our existence! We hope

that before the year closes every bee-man in Ireland will have made that discovery, and will have added his name to our subscription list. That hope will be realised if our readers will only do their part as Messrs. Robinson, Patrick, Crawford, Lucas and others have done, and to whom we tender our best thanks. Talk to your neighbours about it; show them your copies; work up their interest in the study of bee-keeping, without which no real success can be attained, and we shall do our best to provide that your recommendation shall not be undeserved.

We would also respectfully urge our friends, when making their purchases of requisites and other goods, to give all fair consideration to our advertisers. These firms are among the foremost in their special branches, and are thoroughly deserving of support. It will also be of material advantage to us if it continues to be shown—as, indeed, it has already been shown in some cases, particulars of which have been supplied to us—that advertising in our columns is a profitable investment. The Journal, as we admitted at the outset, is a venture—a hopeful one so far as we have gone; but if our friends wish it to succeed; if they really desire a Journal to cater for the special needs of Irish bee-keepers, they must stir themselves this year in the manner we have suggested.

GIFT TO OUR PRINTING STAFF.

Complaints are not always agreeable things to receive, but we were really pleased to receive quite a number of letters from our friends, who say that we ought to have given them notice of this little project before they had cleared out all their stock. Quite right. The fault lies here. We shall be on the alert in time next year, never fear, good friends. The best of it is that the suggestion has "caught on." We expected that. The box of honey, presented by our Readers, was delivered in due course at the Printing Office, and that it was fully appreciated will be seen from the following letter received from Mr. McClean:—"I am much obliged for your box of honey, which I have duly distributed amongst the staff, by whom it is much appreciated. I am sampling a parcel of it myself. The staff and myself are highly gratified at the kindness of your subscribers in acting so liberally in enabling all to taste of the sweets of labour." We sincerely thank all who so promptly responded to our invitation. Amongst the contributors were the following:—Mrs. A. P. Cronin, Miss M. Daly, Messrs. T. J. Beamish, Wm. Colgan, S. Crawford, Patrick Fahy, John Fleck, F. Jellico, and Robert Scott. Mrs. Cronin sent a perfect section in an exceedingly handsome glazed case, tied with blue ribbon, and accompanied by the following characteristic little note:—"Please accept a section

of Kerry honey for the printing staff, which I hope will so please them that they will print nothing but what is sweet about bees and bee-keepers." So say we all of

NOTES.

DUBLIN MARKET PRICES.—Messrs. F. Hawkins' Street, Dec. 7 to 28—No return.

Irish Honey Company, 23 Temple Bar, Dec. 7 to 28—Sections: 1st, 6s. 6d.; 2nd, 6s. per doz.; 3rd, 5d. per lb. Run Honey: 1st, 5d.; 2nd, 5d. per lb. Wax: 1st, 1s. 3d., all nett.

Co. KILDARE.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Read, Hon. Sec. I. B. K. A., has been appointed Instructor in Bee-Keeping for his own county—Kildare. We congratulate Kildare.

A CURE FOR CORNS.—Prepare a plaster of beeswax, or propolis, spread upon a piece of brown paper; keep the foot in hot water for a few minutes; put the plaster on the corn, and leave it there for four or five days. The corn should then be easily removed if not, try again.

CALIFORNIA FALLING OFF.—For the past three years California has had no surplus honey for export eastwards; the small supply did not equal the home demand. Has luck on California. B. S. K. Bennett, *Gleanings*, says that they are within sight of three cent. honey, and prescribes "Association" as the remedy. "Hear, hear from us.

CAN BEES HEAR?—A friend who "knew what's what" says that his bees can, and that if you talk over them always they will soon learn to recognize your voice, and then no more stings, unless you crush them. Perhaps so. But it is well that they do not understand always what the voice says, least of all what we sometimes hear in the vicinity of a warlike colony! Uncle Remus used to declare that the best way to catch rabbits is to sit behind a cock of hay and make a noise like a turnip. It would be delightful if we could calm a demon stung with the sweet accents of the honeycomb. But how many times should one sing "Home, Sweet Home" to a vagrant swarm? And one should use discrimination. A neighbour always cries "O! boys. O! boys" when the bees take to manipulating him. Ridiculous! It makes them madder, since they are all girls.

GLASGOW EXHIBITION AGAIN.—Miss Craig, Dominion Government Press Representative, writing to the *Canadian Bee Journal*, says that Canada's object is "to demonstrate to the world that she produces some of the finest honey known," and adds that in Glasgow Exhibition the display and quality of Canadian honey has excelled. Miss Craig doesn't know that, so far as Ireland is concerned, Canada had a walk over Glasgow. Canadian bee-keepers ought to present an illuminated address and an iceberg to Mr. Plunkett while he is in the Dominion. He did them a good turn in Glasgow.

Our friends can, without injuring themselves, afford us very real and practical assistance by making their purchases, as far as possible, with the firms whose advertisements appear in our columns, and by naming the IRISH BEE JOURNAL when doing so.

Contributed Articles.

RUN HONEY v. SECTION HONEY.

While most beginners work their stocks of bees for section or comb honey, few are ignorant that there is another way of working them profitably, viz—for extracted or run honey. It is worth considering which offers the greater advantage.

In judging the merits of either system a great many considerations must be taken into account, such as whether the apiary be situated in a locality where there is demand for sections and where the carriage of them to the market is short, or where heather honey only is gathered, for this can not be easily extracted late in the season. But apart from these, the chief advantages that may be claimed for working stocks for "run" honey instead of for sections are—

1. Super foundation not being required, and brood foundation not being destroyed, a large saving is effected in that article.
2. Saving of honey which is used by the bees in the secreting of wax, and which is said to amount to about 12 lbs. to every pound of wax.
3. Saving of time which the bees would take drawing out comb.
4. A much larger return of honey for reasons given later on.
5. Cheaper and safer transit of the article.
6. Greater simplicity in the management of the apiary.

The larger return referred to (4) is due to the fact that with stocks worked for extracting, an unlimited amount of empty comb can be given the bees when the honey flow is at its height, thus enabling them to take far greater advantage of Nature's gift than could possibly be taken in the case of sections, where, when honey comes in fast, bees usually swarm through want of storing room.

With regard to simplicity (6), it should be remembered that in working for sections bees have to be crowded to excess in the hive to compel them to draw out the comb to the very corners of the sections or frames given them to fill. This is a direct departure from their natural inclination, which is to draw circular combs, filling only the centres of those circles with honey. The bee-keeper's ability is taxed to the

highest to keep them at this high pressure and yet prevent them from swarming. Now, in working for run honey there is no necessity for having the combs filled with that completeness that is necessary for sections, and consequently the bees need not be kept so closely confined, and swarming is more easily prevented. More room means more work, for there is less obstruction, and the sight of willing workers clinging idly to the outside of a hive will not be seen in a stock with frame "supers."

On behalf of the comb-honey system, it may be argued that it has the advantage of producing honey in more tempting shape for market. But each year the consumer is becoming more alive to the fact that comb honey is wasteful and extravagant—in other words, is not as good value for the money.

For those who have only one or two stocks of bees the comb honey system has the advantage that it does not require the use of an extractor, which is an expensive appliance.

To sum up the relative merits of both systems, it may be said that in small apiaries, not exceeding three hives, and where sections can be readily disposed of locally, comb honey has the advantage; but where it is intended to go more extensively into bee-keeping, the other system is a long way the more profitable.—TURLOUGH B. O'BRYEN, Dublin.

FOUL BROOD—III.

When bacteria simply grow and multiply, the growth is said to be vegetative; but if the conditions become unfavourable to growth from lack of food, or other cause, the bacteria commence forming spores, analogous to the resting spores of fungi or algae. The spores are round bodies of small size, and in photographs they appear like dots among the rod-like bacteria. The spores have wonderful powers of resistance to those deleterious agents that quickly destroy the vegetative bacteria. The spores are, therefore, more dangerous than the bacteria, and in microscopic examinations the stage of the disease and the gravity of the case are decided upon by the number of spores found to be present in the matter examined. The spores get into the honey and the bees transfer them to the larvae, in which they soon commence growing. There is a period of incubation, however, connected with the spore's attack on the larvae, and the bees seal many of the cells supposing the inmates to be intact. A spore can only cause disease by starting vegetative growth. Germicide remedies are considered to be efficacious in curing foul brood before extensive spore formation has taken place; but it is by no means certain that the continual use of germicides is beneficial to the bees. No germi-

cide is capable of arresting the growth of bacteria in the larvae without killing the larvae, just as no germicide has been found capable of arresting the growth of the tubercle bacilli in animals without killing the animals. The best and safest germicides in foul brood are the bees themselves. If we cultivate the bees more and the bacteria less, spores will not be so abundant in the hive, and the bees will be able to attend to them.

If bees were like silkworms, Pasteur's treatment for the diseased worms would, no doubt, effectually stamp out foul brood from the apiary. But the bees fly around a good deal, and if they have no trouble at home they will borrow or steal it from their neighbours.

It is a remarkable fact that the idea of curing infectious diseases with germicides never entered Pasteur's mind. He never for a moment thought that he could teach nature anything. There is an old woman, living near me, who undertakes to cure cancer by dropping some kind of fluid on the sore. She has not only one successful case to boast of but several dozen, and still no intelligent person believes for an instant that she ever cured a case of cancer.

Bees protect their colony from bacteria by carrying away from their combs and the immediate surroundings all particles of organic matter in which bacteria might possibly grow. When work is commenced by the colony pollen is scattered around the interior of the hive in every direction. The pollen deposited in the cells of the combs and mixed with honey is safe from the growth of foul brood bacteria, but the bacteria will grow in some kinds of pollen if not mixed with honey. The bees, if they can reach them, will remove from the hive all grains of pollen dropping outside the cells. If we tie a handful of chaff in a cotton or linen bag, and place it in the hive or in a recess connected with the hive, the bees will cut a hole in the bag and carry out of the hive every particle of the chaff, and then the bag and the cord we tied it with. If we tie the chaff in a wire gauze bag the bees will plaster it over with propolis and wax endeavouring in that way to protect the colony from some dreaded evil.

When bees are located in a straw hive they try by plastering over the interior to make it a safe habitation, but they very rarely succeed. Pollen grains lodge in the interstices of the straw and supply the bacteria with food, where moisture and temperature favour their growth, so that the bacteria in time get the advantage of the bees and destroy them. Thousands of men have tried to make bee-keeping profitable by multiplying colonies in skeps. The skep and floor board cost about a shilling, and if swarms could be sold at half-a-crown and wax at the market price, the honey could be fed to the pigs, and bee-keeping

be made a profitable industry. The scheme, however, never succeeded, but always "gang agly." No large apiary of colonies in skeps has ever existed in Ireland. The enemy is too near, and always awaiting an opportunity.

Woodhead states on the authority of Vignal that the *bacillus alvei* is an inhabitant of the human mouth—that great home of the bacteria where Leuwenhook first discovered them. It is well, therefore, in working among bees to remember that human saliva can infect, and can start foul brood, and if the conditions are favourable to the bacteria, can destroy all the colonies in the apiary. A spark, if it can ignite the fire, is just as effectual as a torchlight.

The comb frames should not be placed in the hive in such a way as to favour the growth of the bacteria. If a farmer in putting a dozen sacks of corn in his barn places half of the sacks against the wall and the other sacks up against them, it is more than likely the rats will cut the sacks, and eat the corn, and if the sacks remain long enough make more rats. Scholars of the Tyndall School would say that rats exist potentially in the corn, but we will not pause to consider that question. If the farmer had placed the sacks of corn away from the walls of the barn with a space around each sack for the cats to run, and the cats attended to their duty, the rats would most likely have been diminished in number, and the corn preserved. If the combs are placed in the hive in such a way as to prevent the bees reaching and carrying away all particles of organic matter that may happen to lodge about the interior of the hive, the bacteria will get the advantage. And if the surface area the bees are required to keep clean and free from bacteria growth is too great for the strength of the colony at a time favourable to the growth of the bacteria, the bees must go under. The strength of the colony fluctuates very quickly owing to the short life of the worker bees in the busy season.

As bees located in chimneys and garrets dispense with frames around their combs, and also with floor boards, with known advantage to their health so far as foul brood is concerned, it is important that these appendages to their home should interfere with their welfare as little as possible. If we must use frames they should present the smallest possible area of surface for the bees to keep clean, and if the bee-keeper must use floor-boards he should, for obvious reasons, clean and disinfect them frequently, and particularly when he hears that his neighbour's bees are dying from foul brood. "Perfect elasticity" in the hive is of no advantage whatever, but sometimes a positive evil—chimneys and garrets have no elasticity. Perfect control

over the floor boards is of the greatest advantage and no hive is perfect without it.—A. W. SMYTH, M.D., *Donemana*.

NOTES FROM MAYO.

THE 3 IN. SPACE.—The question of spacing in the internal arrangement of hives is one which to a superficial observer may seem not deserving of much attention. Those who watch matters more closely think otherwise.

In the hurried season when myriads of bees are on the wing, and come crowding rapidly to the entrance, they proceed as directly as possible to where their last burden was stored, and by filling the cell, have it ready for the wax-drawers to seal over. But the central space beneath the bars is so crowded that the bees returning from the fields must go to the right and left, to reach the frame ends. The sides are thus made thoroughfares, and being ascending ones, are favourites with bees, who prefer an ascending to a descending passage. Plenty of space is, therefore, needed at the frame ends or sides of the hives, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space is little enough.

Again, in doubling boxes or supers containing frames, whether shallow or common frames, a broader shoulder would suit better. At present the frame is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at this it must remain so that the frames can be interchanged from brood chest to super box as required. But it is necessary that more space should be given in the "doubling-box" between the frames, as it will save foundation above, and lessen the work for bees and for the extracting agent at the uncapping. Some bee-keepers provide a remedy by placing split corks between the frame shoulders in the doubling box; but these drop out of place at times, and afford the bees space for getting above the cover or quilt and giving trouble. If some appliance-maker would make a suitable slip, having pieces of timber attached which would drop down between each pair of frames and remain in position while in use, it would serve a useful purpose. By this arrangement the bees could draw out the cells longer than at present, and every frame of honey in doubling box could hold 8lbs. of honey instead of 5lbs. as at present.

In all changes care should be taken that neither the frames now in use are rendered unsuitable for modern hives, nor the hives unsuitable to the present frames: for bee-keeping is an industry which cannot afford to increase the outlay by the rejection of existing appliances while they are fit for use. Taking into account the low prices and foreign competition, we must be economical, but at the same time we should in all our appliances try to approach perfection.—MICHAEL J. O'DONNELEY, *Rose Cottage, Kiltimagh*.

THE IRISH BEE JOURNAL.

The Editor of this—poor man!—

A Bee has in his bonnet.
He writes to ask me if I can
Indite thereon a sonnet.

Now, all I know of bees is this—

When it is warm and sunny,
They fuss about, and loudly buzz,
And call it making honey.

And then they have a nasty thing

To use when in a passion,
That's popularly called a sting,
And makes us mutter, "Dash 'un!"

In this New Year, while buzzing loud,
The bees are making honey;
I hope the Editor of this
Will turn it all to money.

H. M. W.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

(*Prepared for the IRISH BEE JOURNAL.*)

NOVEMBER, 1901.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|-------------------|
| Highest Temperature | .. | 54°.5 on 4th. |
| Lowest | " | 22°.3 on 16th. |
| Mean | " | 42°.5. |
| Mean Range of | " | 9°.6. |
| Frosty Nights | .. | 6. |
| Amount of Cloud at 9 a.m. | .. | 76%. |
| Total Rainfall | .. | 4.45 inches. |
| Greatest | " | 1.18 in. on 11th. |
| Number of Rainy Days | .. | 17. |
| Relative Humidity | .. | 92%. |
| Mean Temperature of Dew | | |
| Point | .. | 39°.7. |
| Mean Vapour Tension | .. | 0.244 inch. |

The feature of the month was the gale on the 12th, which continued without intermission from early morning till late at night. There was almost continuous rain for 25 hours, viz., from 4 p.m. on 11th till 5 p.m. on 12th—over two inches of fall being registered in that time. This disturbance was followed by a few days' very keen frost, which in turn gave place to three or four more rough rainy days. The remainder of the month was mild, with damp and sometimes foggy atmosphere.—J. T. ABRAHAM, *Model School, Enniskillen*.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL KEPT AT BALLY-CONNELL, CO. CAVAN.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total Rainfall | .. | 5.34 inches. |
| Greatest | " (on 12th) | 1.64 |
| Number of Rainy Days | .. | 15. |

S. B. ROE, *Surg. Genl., C.B.*

HONEY IMPORTS.

The value of Honey imported into the United Kingdom in the month of November, 1901, was £2,076. From a return supplied to the IRISH BEE JOURNAL by the Statistical Office, H.M. Customs, London.

MEAD.

We promised last month to supply our readers with a good recipe for mead. Everyone knows that there is mead and mead, some of it poor stuff enough and dear at any price. But everyone does not know that it is possible, with a little care, to make from honey a delicious wine, far superior to many of the foreign wines for which one pays tall prices in this country. We had the privilege of proving this to our full satisfaction, and in a most agreeable manner, in the little "snuggery" at the back of Mr. Brown's Honey Stall at the Grocer's Exhibition, London, in September last.

Mr. Brown, one of the most extensive and enterprising bee-men in England, a noted prize-winner, and owner of a hundred stocks, had a multitude of visitors around his stall when we arrived, and with his coat off, was doing "a roaring trade." But he made time to entertain strangers from the Green Isle, and with all the proverbial *bon camaraderie* of the craft he treated us to the best of everything—best fruits of his long experience, best mead of his own making. That was mead—the sort of stuff to make a man want to hang around friend Brown's stall for a thousand years! It was the most attractive thing in the Show, and before reluctantly tearing ourselves away from its hospitable owner, we extracted a promise from him which is fulfilled in the following letter, now published at the request of many enquirers:—

*Flora House, Somersham,
St. Ives, Hunts.*

DEAR SIR,—Forgive me for not writing before, but I have had a very busy time lately. You know a 100 stocks of bees and a big business thrown in means a lot of work; hence the delay. I enclose recipe for mead and vinegar. I am just making 36 gallons with dark honey. When mine is fit to bottle we will exchange to see if you are making progress. I should like to be a subscriber of the IRISH BEE JOURNAL to assist our brethren in the West. Wishing you every success.—Yours faithfully,

R. BROWN.

RECIPE.—Take 4lbs. honey (any colour) to each gallon of water. Allow the honey to dissolve. Then put it into a copper or large boiler; add 1 oz. hops and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ginger per gallon, and boil for 2 hours, skimming off the scum as it rises. When sufficiently boiled pour into a wooden vessel, and when the temperature is reduced to 120 deg. add 1 oz. of yeast (brewer's yeast preferred) per gallon, mix it well with the liquor, cover over, and leave to stand in the vessel for about 8 hours. Then pour into a barrel. There must be about $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon prepared beyond what the barrel will hold, and with this fill up the barrel as the liquor fer-

ments. When fermentation is finished drive in the bung, and do not tap for six months, if longer it will be better; then bottle and cork well.

We wrote again:—"Say, friend, how is one to wait six months for his first big drink? Have you any recipe for patience?" To which there came the reply:—"For recipe for patience, try 'Sunlight'." We haven't been able to figure this out. Perhaps he meant "Moonshine." At any rate if our readers succeed in equalling Mr. Brown's mead we recommend them to go slow with the corkscrew.—J. G. D.

◆◆◆◆◆
Show Reports.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, WINTER SHOW, DUBLIN.—Decr. 10-11-12, 1901.—For any who take a real interest in the prospects of Irish bee-keeping a visit to the Winter Show must have been a disappointing and depressing experience. For any who attended on the opening day the arrangements were exasperating. The Show opened at 9.0 a.m.. The honey exhibits were located in the New Buildings, in an upstairs room, the doors of which were kept locked until a late hour in the afternoon. Visitors who came to town for the day to see the honey show were obliged to go home unsatisfied. The judging was all over about one o'clock. Why the public were excluded after that no one seemed to know. So far as the prizes were concerned the Society acted liberally. So far as exhibits were concerned Irish bee-keepers have good reason to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves. It is ridiculous to expect Public Boards and County Councils to believe in the industry at all, as an industry, so long as it is represented at an important metropolitan Show as it was represented in Dublin last month.

There were six classes. The prizes offered numbered eleven, amounting to £6:15:0, and including a silver medal. For these all Ireland could produce only 14 exhibitors who made between them 32 entries! What are our Local Associations, Local Instructors, Local Secretaries, and the thousands of bee-keepers thinking about? Do they suppose that responsible disbursers of "grants in aid" are likely to spend money to help a multitude who do not show anxiety to help themselves by exhibiting their goods in the centre of the market, and where liberal encouragement is offered them? Fourteen competitors for eleven prizes! It is lamentable. Unfortunately the Society delayed its advertisement too long, and left our readers only seven or eight days to prepare their entries. But even a week ought to have produced more competitors. An annual event like this should be prepared for in good time.

Class 63. Box or Package of six sections, clover or light honey. 8 Entries. 1st Prize (£1)—Edgar B. Drought; 2nd Prize (10s.)—Miss M. Daly; H.C.—The Misses Barton, Mrs. J. H. Staveley, M. H. Brad.

The first prize was awarded to six sections (which, by the way, were not exhibited in "a box or package") perfectly filled and spotless; glazed, plain white paper slips, and handsome label with the design of a bee and flowers, and the words "Finest Irish Honey"—a label which was in general use on the show bench. Miss Daly's sections were exhibited in a stained wood case with sliding glass sides. The Misses Barton's exhibit was most attractive. The sections were glazed, lace paper edging and

2nd Prize (10s.), Rev. S. Lyle Orr; H.C., Thomas J. Crowe; M. H. Read.

The 1st and 2nd prizes were in ordinary screw cap bottles with the label referred to above.

Class 66. Twelve Jars or Bottles. 1lb. each, extracted heather or dark honey. 5 entries. 1st Prize (£1), Annie P. Cronin; 2nd Prize (10s.), Miss M. H. Palmer; H.C., Miss A. H. Palmer, Miss E. A. H. Palmer.

Mrs. Cronin's honey was an excellent exhibit, in lever-top square bottles, label as above.

Class 67. Cake of Beeswax, from 1 to 3 lbs. 6 entries. 1st Prize (10s.), Edgar B. Drought; 2nd Prize (5s.), Rev. S. Lyle Orr; H.C.—Miss A. H. Palmer.

Class 68. Best and most attractive Dis-

Mr. E. B. Drought's TROPHY.

Awarded the Silver Medal



Royal Dublin Society's Show.

Dublin, Dec. 10-12, 1901.

erimson mitred slips, all enclosed in a glass box (apparently home-made) on a handsome gilt stand.

Class 64. Box or Package of six sections, heather or dark honey. 3 entries (only 2 exhibits). 1st Prize (£1)—The Misses Barton; H.C.—Mrs. J. H. Staveley. No second prize awarded.

Mrs. Staveley exhibited in a glazed case, enamelled blue, with hinged lid and padlock. The sections were glazed, the lace paper-edging being about 4-inch deep, which would certainly have disqualifed at a London show. But the R.D.S., apparently, has no rule bearing upon this. We think that some limit might well be fixed for future shows.

Class 65. Twelve Jars or Bottles, 1lb. each, Extracted Clover or Light Honey. 8 entries. 1st Prize (£1), Miss M. Daly;

play of Honey. 2 entries. Silver Medal—Edgar B. Drought.

Mr. Drought's trophy, of which we are pleased to have secured a photograph, consisted of about 130 sections, 30 jars, and a quantity of wax, in four tiers, arranged on plate glass, and forming a most attractive exhibit. We congratulate Mr. Drought upon his well-earned success.

Viewing the exhibits generally, there was nothing in any sense novel, nor had any new departure been made in the method of preparing them for the show bench. In some cases the paper used in glazing was soiled, in only one case was it "out of the common." Compared with the sweets and syrup packages displayed in the shops outside the honey wasn't in it; there was little to catch the eye of a grocer as an ornament for his window. Then as to

prices—if the exhibitors desired to encourage buyers they might have been a little more moderate. Mr. Drought, in all his entries, was "as modest as may be." His first prize sections in Class 63 were priced at 8d., but the seconds were marked 1s., and one of the Highly Commended 1s. 6d. With jam at 5½d. it is absurd to expect the public to pay 1s. 6d. for honey. Mr. Gillies acted as judge, and it was through his courtesy that we were enabled, after the judging, to view the exhibits—a privilege to which our readers are indebted for a report of the show.

In the Main Hall the stall of the Irish Honey Co. was a centre of attraction. There was a display of Hives and Requisites, and also a magnificent Trophy upon a green plush base 16 feet square. There were six tiers upon plate-glass and mirrors, and including a large collection of sections, jars,

Expert Advice.

Queries must reach the Editor, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod, NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF THE MONTH. Urgent queries requiring replies per post must be accompanied by a STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. Writing should be on ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

IMPORTING QUEENS.

(26) Will you kindly answer me the following questions in your valued journal. A friend of mine who has over two hundred hives in Chicago has offered to send me queen bees—(a) Do you think will they live coming such a distance? (b) What time of the year will he send them to me, and must the old ones be removed? (c) What colour paint is best for hives, is white a suitable colour? Hoping I am not troubling you too much.—JOSEPH BRADSHAW, Craugh.



IRISH HONEY Co.'s TROPHY.

and wax, decorated with gold and green ribbons and flowers, and surmounted by a handsomely draped pot with fern. The Co. also exhibited a beautiful Observatory Hive containing one frame and four sections. The bees, apparently enjoying the novel situation, attracted large numbers of visitors, and the "finding of the Queen" was a source of continuous interest.

On the second day, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Margaret of Connaught, accompanied by Lord and Lady Ardilaun and the members of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, visited the Stall, and for a considerable time interested themselves in the observatory hive, and the exhibits of honey, wax, etc.—J. G. D.

REPLY.—(a) Yes, provided that your friend sends them in suitable boxes, with a sufficient number of young bees to accompany each queen, and abundance of natural food. The boxes should give ventilation, with protection from draughts and cold. Doubtless your friend, being an experienced bee-man, will take the proper precautions. Queens are frequently mailed in safety from Cyprus—a ten-day's journey. Yours ought not to occupy a longer period travelling from Chicago. (b) Beginning of March, should the weather prove favourable; later on in the event of protracted cold. The earlier you can introduce the new queens to your stocks the better for you, but it will be wise to wait a little rather than risk a failure. The old queens

most, of course, be removed. We will advise you about this when you have fixed a time for the arrival of the foreigners. Does your friend intend to send you long-tongued queens? (c) White is a suitable colour. Sir John Lubbock, Maeterlinck and other authorities say that bees prefer a tender blue." If you have a number of hives paint them different colours, and thus assist the bees to locate their own homes.



Association Reports.

IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Committee meeting was held on the 1st November, in Dr. Traill's rooms. H. Chenevix, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Also present—Rev. J. G. Digges, M.A.; W. J. Delap, P.; Messrs. Abbott, O'Bryen, Watson, and M. H. Read, Hon. Sec. On the motion of Mr. Delap, seconded by Rev. J. G. Digges, a motion of sympathy with Dr. Traill in his recent bereavement was unanimously adopted.

The schedule of prizes, with instructions for judges, prepared by the Congested Districts Board was discussed, and the matter referred till next committee meeting, the Hon. Sec. in the meantime to furnish the members of committee with a copy of the judging points adopted by the Association in 1889, with alternative points suggested by the Bee Journals of that time. Mr. O'Bryen brought to the notice of the meeting the case of Mrs. Anne Daly, of Scartaglen, against whom legal proceedings were being taken by a neighbour, on account of her bees. The Hon. Sec. was requested to write to the Police Sergeant at Scartaglen requesting an unbiased statement of the case.—M. H. READ, Hon. Sec.

A meeting of the Committee was held on the 19th December, in Dr. Traill's rooms, Chenevix, Esq., J.P., Vice-President, in the chair. Also present—Messrs. Abbott and M. H. Read, Hon. Sec. The Editor's proposal for the enlargement of the IRISH BEE JOURNAL was approved. Correspondence with Candidates for the post of Instructor in Bee-Keeping to the Kilkenny Council was considered, and it was unanimously decided that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction should be requested to sanction such appointments through Ireland, only on condition that the Instructors hold the Expert's Certificate of the I.B.K.A., or obtain it by examination, at the first opportunity after having been appointed. Mr. Read reported that one of the candidates, Wm. Deurcey, had applied to be examined immediately, and that he had examined him. The Committee considered his examination

papers, which were satisfactory, and he was declared to have passed the Preliminary Examination.

The following standard of marks for judging honey was provisionally approved of, and ordered to be sent to the IRISH BEE JOURNAL before being finally decided upon :—

SECTIONS.

| | |
|--|----|
| (a) Handling (not ornaments) | 20 |
| (b) Completeness and evenness of comb | 15 |
| Completeness and colour of sealing | 15 |
| Uniformity | 10 |
| Colour of honey | 5 |
| Flavour and aroma | 25 |
| Consistency | 10 |
| Other things being equal, ornamentation is to be considered. | |

100

RUN HONEY—LIQUID.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| (c) Handling, including label | 20 |
| Colour | 10 |
| Consistency | 20 |
| Clearness and brilliancy | 10 |
| Uniformity | 10 |
| Flavour | 25 |
| Aroma | 5 |

100

RUN HONEY—CANDIED.

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Handling, including label | 20 |
| Fineness of grain | 10 |
| Evenness of candying | 20 |
| Colour | 10 |
| Uniformity | 10 |
| Flavour | 25 |
| Aroma | 5 |

100

(a) Handling.—Under this heading are included cleanliness, finish, and squareness of the wood and glass, freedom from propolis, freedom from dirt, smuts or bruises on the comb, method of staging, glazing (if done), and any other matters of a similar nature under the control of the bee-keeper.

(b) Completeness.—The comb being built to the wood all round. Evenness.—Flatness of surface, all parts being below the level of the edge of the wood.

(c) Handling.—Quality of bottle, method of covering, label, cleanliness, attractiveness and general suitability for market.

In accordance with the Committee's direction, as reported last month (page 83), the Hon. Sec. directed the following letter to the Lord Mayor of Cork :—

"My dear Lord Mayor,—I am instructed to say that the Committee of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association has had its attention called to the fact that the Executive of the Cork Exhibition, while continuing to advertise in most of the Irish papers and

periodicals, has refused to advertise more than once in the *IRISH BEE JOURNAL*, which is the only journal that caters for the special needs of bee-keeping in Ireland. The Committee had hoped that one result of the coming Exhibition would be to bring into due prominence the superior merits of Irish honey, and thus to give an impetus to one of the most desirable industries of the country. The Committee thinks that the policy of the Exhibition Committee in excluding the *IRISH BEE JOURNAL* from their list of advertising mediums will militate seriously against the interests of Bee-keeping in Ireland, and hope that the question may receive the attention of the Exhibition Committee.—I am, etc., M. H. READ, Hon. Sec."

[Up to date no reply has been received from My Lord Mayor and his Executive Committee. It is understood that the D. A. T. I. which had charge of the much-talked-of arrangements at Glasgow Exhibition, and which led to the staging of 24lbs. of Irish honey, is interested in the display of Irish agricultural products at Cork. Evidently there is need for a careful watch on the organising of that section of the Exhibition, if bee-keeping is not to suffer another set-back. We reported, in August, the formation of a Local Association in Cork. We should be pleased to hear what the officials there think of the attitude of the Exhibition Committee towards our industry, and what the Association is doing in the matter.—ED.]



Our Letter Bag.

Letters from subscribers must reach the Editor, I. B. Journal, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn. Dromod, not later than the 20th of the month, must be written ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY, and must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers—not necessarily for publication. The writers are alone responsible for the opinions expressed in their communications. We do not undertake to return rejected correspondence.

BEES A "NUISANCE"—NOLAN v. DALY.

Sir,—At the Quarter Sessions recently held in Tralee, Mr. John P. Nolan, publican, Scartaglen, sued Mrs. Margaret Daly, shopkeeper in same place, for £10 "for that she has for several years past kept hives of bees so near his premises as to be a nuisance and injury to him, and that said bees have stung and injured him and his servants and horses." At the hearing of the case Mr. Nolan proved that Mrs. Daly's bees caused him injury and delay in building his rick of turf outside the fence of her garden where the hives are, that they stung himself and his servants, and prevented

people from entering his publichouse. The hives are 57 yards distant from Mr. Nolan's licensed premises, and were placed there by Mr. O'Bryen, of the C. D. B.. His Honor Judge Shaw, County Court Judge, after a lengthened hearing, gave a decree for £3 and costs.

Bee-keeping has been a source of much profit and pleasure to Mrs. Daly, who is a born bee-keeper. She has taken much trouble to instruct her neighbours in the art of bee-keeping and to develop and extend the industry through the locality. But this decree puts an end to the industry in the district, for bee-keepers cannot be sure that they will not be made to pay dear, very dear, for their honey. The result is that the pleasant hum of the busy bee shall no more be heard in Scartaglen or adjoining districts, where the people have latterly taken much to the industry. The Associated Bee-keepers ought to take up the case and see what can be done, or else the bee industry will, after a few similar cases, be killed in Ireland. Trusting the case will receive the attention it deserves.—A BEE-KEEPER.

[We have before us the letter of July 4 from Mr. Nolan's solicitor, in which Mrs. Daly is accused of having "deliberately opened her bee-hives on June 30th, and allowed her bees to escape to do Mr. Nolan serious bodily injury, and with having done it purposely to prevent Mr. Nolan from attending his work." Mrs. Daly denied this on oath. It appears, however, that Nolan's servant proved that his eye was shut for two days as a result of a sting, and that the plaintiff proved that three sidecars of a wedding party were turned away from his house by the bees, and that when his own horse is taken out it requires a number of persons to hold the animal. Mrs. Daly was professionally represented at the hearing of the case. When the facts were reported to the I.B.K.A. it was already too late to appeal, but the case is receiving the attention of the Association. English bee-keepers are now developing a scheme for insuring themselves against losses of the nature of Mrs. Daly's. We do not think that the industry in Ireland will be so easily killed as our correspondent supposes. There is no local Association at Scartaglen. It is about time to start one.—ED.]

IS THE $\frac{1}{2}$ IN. SPACE A FAULT.

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Crawford's request for the opinions of bee-keepers re the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space in bee-hives, I for one would be very glad to see it in general use, as the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space has always seemed to me very narrow, and I have often felt, with Mr. Crawford, the bees acting like rollers between the frame ends and hive sides. In a strong stock it is very hard to let down a

frame without crushing some bees with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space, especially if a few were stinging your hands at the same time. I have never seen brace comb in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. space, but I have sometimes seen $\frac{1}{2}$ in. space propolised. Kindly allow me to correct an error in my article in November issue. I stated that it was Mr. Abbott that accompanied Mr. O'Bryen when introducing the bar frame here. It was Mr. Drought who was with him.—ANNIE P. CRONIN, Kilgarvan.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The weight of such expert opinion as that of Messrs. Crawford, Delap and O'Bryen in favour of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space is too convincing for one who "knows nothing about it" to maintain the argument. So I must have a try at it myself, and get to know something about it.—M. H. READ, Clonoughlis, Straffan.

mil 50, brat.

(HONEY FOR EVER.)

Dear Sir,—I see the Royal Dublin Society, who have done so much for Ireland, offer those interested an opportunity of bringing to the notice of the public samples of our Irish honey, and offer prizes to encourage this dormant industry. The benefit to apiculture by opening competition for prizes is, in my opinion, very much greater than the value of the prizes, as in competing, honey is brought to the notice of the public in a most enticing manner, and so creates a demand by being presented on the market as nicely got up as any of the highly decorated products that may be seen in our up-to-date grocer's shops.

I like looking at the Xmas decorated windows of grocers' shops. Any well got up tin or bottle that would improve the look of the window, and make it look bright and pleasing, is put in the window to attract attention and draw custom. I am sorry to say honey is not to be seen in the grocers' windows staged with other products got up with artistic taste, and so the demand for honey is small compared with jams, syrup and fruit. I think the grocer would be glad to purchase our honey if he found a good demand for it, and will not do so till he finds there is a good demand. I consider it is with the apiculturist to produce this demand for honey, and if honey was offered to the public in a more attractive form, suitable to public demand, we would soon feel the benefit. I don't think cheap honey will be in demand. It is not attractive and not portable in small quantities, and is liable to leak and mess everything.

As I and many of the readers of our IRISH BEE JOURNAL will not be able to go to Dublin for the Royal Dublin Society's Show on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of this month, I hope the IRISH BEE JOURNAL will be represented at the Show, and give us some hints as to the best and most attractive

way of exhibiting honey, not only to gain prizes, but also to increase the demand.—PRAOC MIL (Heather Honey).

IRISH BEE JOURNAL.

SIR.—I have only lately become aware of the existence of the IRISH BEE JOURNAL. A neighbouring bee-keeper, who has got all the numbers since the commencement, kindly lent them to me, and, without enlarging, the result is that I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the following order:—Please send copies of the "Journal" since its commencement in May up to December, and continue to send it to same subscribers for the ensuing year, 1902, for which I enclose a Postal Order.—WM. JN. ROBINSON, Broughshane.

WEED FOUNDATION.

Sir,—A great deal of ignorance prevails regarding this foundation, and, with your permission, I shall endeavour to make matters more plain. On page 15 of *Instruction in Bee-keeping*, written for the Congested Districts Board, and through them, I presume, for all bee-keepers in Ireland, is an engraving of round cell foundation, underneath which are written the words "Weed foundation," implying that all Weed Foundation has round cells. Again, on page 14, under the title "Honeycomb," it is written that six-sided cells have the advantage over those of any other shape in effecting economy in the use of wax, implying that bees make comb for general use other than six-sided, and on the round cell foundation pourtrayed as "Weed" will make other than hexagonal comb with consequent waste of wax. These implications clearly warn bee-keepers against the use of Weed Foundation. They are wholly inapplicable to Root Weed.

The A. I. Root Co. export to these countries four kinds of Weed Foundation, two of brood and two of super, and none of these has at any time been made with round cells except one, styled medium brood, the object here being to give extra strength, as the base had been made as thin as that in the natural comb, and the extra wax was for the bees to elongate and form into hexagonal combs, a saving to the bees in place of a waste of their wax. But it has been found that this particular foundation is sufficiently strong without the round cell, and now all Root Weed exported to Ireland is embossed with hexagonal cells. It is evident that the strictures against Weed Foundation are, as far as applied to that manufactured by the A. I. Root Co., inaccurate, misleading, and injurious to its sale; and the word "Weed" underneath the engraving on page 14 of *Instruction in Bee-keeping* should be eradicated if this pamphlet wishes to be considered a correct and accurate Instructor. WM. BOXWELL, Patrickswell.

[On referring to page 14 of the book in question we cannot find any suggestion "that bees make comb for general use other than six-sided"; the contrary, indeed, is distinctly stated. Our correspondent, we take it, admits that the illustration fairly represents the Root round cell Weed Foundation as supplied at the time the book was published. His objection must, therefore, lie not against the illustration, but against the thing illustrated, which, we understand, has now been withdrawn from the market. Doubtless future editions will notice the alteration.—Ed.]

To CORRESPONDENTS.

M. H. W. (Carlow).—*A Neglected Stock.* The honey in comb is from ivy. The other cells contain pollen. The bees have carried honey downstairs. Make the hive comfortable with warm packing, and leave all severely alone until the warm days of spring. We shall be happy to advise you then.

F. J. (Mountmellick).—*Gift to Printing Staff.* Many thanks. See page 88.
P. CRONIN—Received with thanks.

TRADE CATALOGUE.

MACLAREN AND CO., 63 King Street, S.S., Glasgow, whose advertisement appears in another column, have sent us their price list. It may interest some of our readers to know that Messrs. Maclarens claim that they give "the best prices in the trade." They offer 8d. to 9d. per lb. for turkeys; 4d. to 5d. for geese; chickens are priced at from 22s. to 24s. per doz., and rabbits, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per pair. Price lists on application.



The Month's Work.

Another year has gone swiftly by, leaving footsteps on the sands of time which never can be effaced whether their influence has been for good or evil. Who can tell what the next year may bring forth? Let us, like the little busy bee, have for our motto—"Improve the shining hour." We have much to learn and much to teach, as the following incident shows.

MARKETING HONEY IN A COUNTRY TOWN.—The marketing of honey in a large country town is often carried on as this was. A countryman went into a shop and asked the proprietor if he wanted any honey from a frame hive. The vendor had no sections, as "they are out of season"! Having got permission to show his sweets he made for the street and, from the depths of a creel hung on an ass's back among a miscellaneous collection, he extracted a dirty-looking parcel which he hugged close to his side, and from which ran a stream of honey leaving a trail behind him as he walked back into the shop. He placed it

on the dressmaking counter, disclosing to view a dish piled high with almost dry combs, very little of the liquid or sweetened water remaining on the dish; the comb black with age and dead bees, apparently taken from a rotten skep, and anything but tempting. After some higgling the bargain was struck for one and sixpence by bulk, or less than three-halfpence per lb. He then asked for further orders as he had over a cwt. remaining on hands—such hands, unwashed, unshaven, the whole get-up would make a very striking advertisement for Pear's soap—since then I've used no other hives! Says I to myself, says I, this is a very good opportunity to "improve the shining hour," but I had to take a back seat, the vendor and shopkeeper knowing much more about the business. No wonder it is hard to dispose of sections while such a state of things exists. I doubt if either of the parties knew the taste of good honey. In the town here mentioned the market was ruined some years ago through the carelessness of one beekeeper in using too much carbolic when taking off sections.

SELECTING HIVES FOR 1902.—With the lengthening days bee-keepers will probably be looking over notes from last season and making plans for the next; or it may be some are about to commence, and are undecided as to what kind of hive to use. It is not really necessary that hives should be of the same outside pattern, but all inside fittings, such as frames and crates, should be interchangeable and, for convenience sake, the frames should be standard size. Some use a loose brood nest inside a light outside cover, with an inch space between: frames at right angles to the door. If made to hold eleven or twelve frames it can be contracted at will, or, by having a small door at one end the vacant space can be utilised for nuclei. Some of the advantages of this hive are—it is easily cleaned; the frames, being at right angles, give better ventilation and more freedom to the bees; it is easily packed up for winter and is cooler in summer.

WINTER FEEDING.—Towards the end of the month, if any doubt exists as to stores, slip in a cake of candy under the quilts of those colonies requiring food. But unless in cases of emergency, it is better to keep the apiary perfectly quiet. A little injudicious manipulation now may result in the death of a colony.

BEWARE OF DAMP.—If stocks were supplied with sufficient food when packed up they will have enough to last for some time. It is damp that must be guarded against. With great advantage the covering may be exchanged for warm dry wraps, on a bright sunny day; or the roof can occasionally be removed for an hour. If any roofs are leaky they must be attended to at once. And here again Elver's cover will be found most useful.—W. M.

**THE
Irish Bee Journal**

Established 1901.

(Organ of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association).

Monthly Journal devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers in Ireland.

J. G. DIGGES, M.A., EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All Correspondence and business Communications to be addressed to the Editor, *Irish Bee Journal*, LOUGH RYNN, DROMOD.

Literary Matter and Business Letters must be written on separate sheets, and on one side of the paper only.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Annual Subscription, 1s. 6d., post free, in advance; Single Copies, 1d.; post free. Printed Receipts will be enclosed with the journal; if required separately, per post, a stamped addressed envelope must be sent.

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" " —Double Fees, " 15th.

Prize Lists may be had from the Agricultural Superintendent, Leinster House, Dublin
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June 19th, 1901.

The **A. J. ROOT CO.** wish through their representative to draw attention to a few facts regarding Root Weed foundation.

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The brood runs eight to twelve sheets to the lb. standard size, and averages three times the strength of ordinary foundation.

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The annual output of the Root Weed exceeds that of any other make, and this fact, with a yearly increase of output, shows how this foundation is appreciated.

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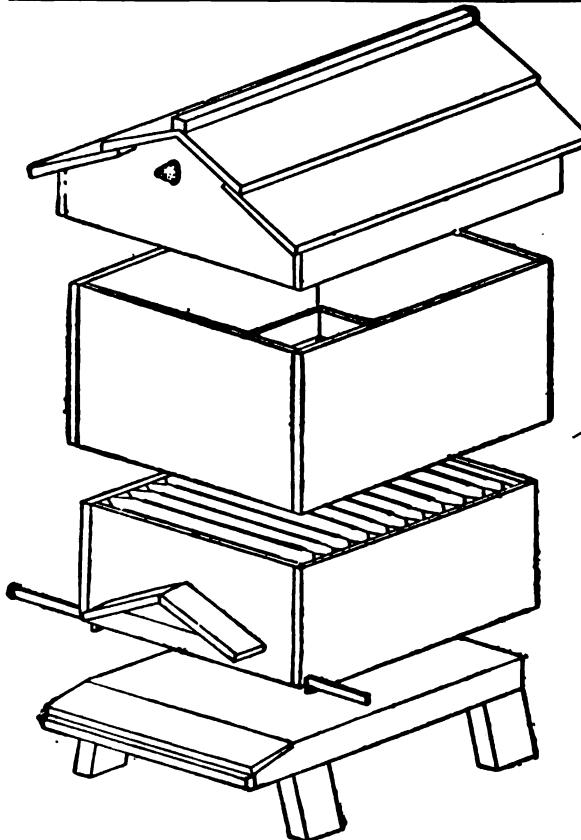
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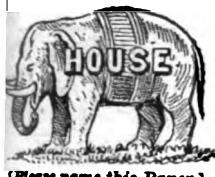
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(Organ of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association).

A Monthly Journal devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers in Ireland

Established 1901.

[J. G. DIGGES, M.A., Editor.

No. 10. Vol. I.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

(ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.)

Price One Penny.

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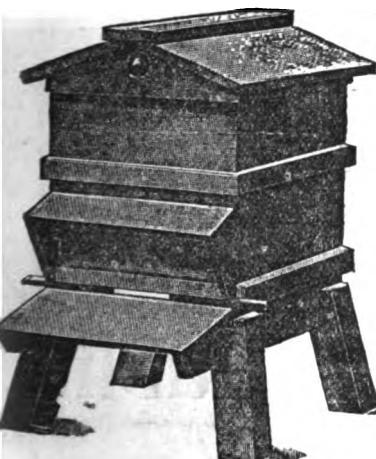
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and it has **always given us**
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APRIL, 1902.]

THE IRISH BEE JOURNAL.

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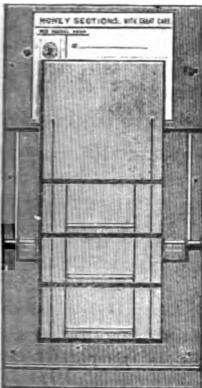
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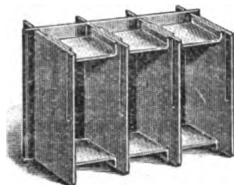
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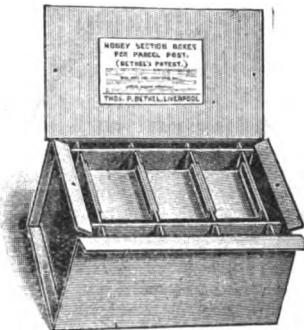
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Object—"To improve the prospects of Bee-keeping in
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A Union of Irish Bee-Keepers for the protection and advancement of their own interests.

Forms of Application for Shares now ready.

Estimates for supply of Hives and all Requisites.

Honey received from Members for Sale.

MATTHEW H. READ, Secretary.

23 Temple Bar, DUBLIN.

THE IRISH Bee-Keepers' Association.

Founded 1881.

For terms of Membership and Affiliation; Engaging Bee Tent, Lecturers' Assistance in promoting Apiculture; Examination for Experts Certificates or Examining Local Instructors; Assistance in dealing with Foul Brood.

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And a certainty if you purchase direct from HOLME. Last season Imported Goods were sold as Howard's make.

N.B.—Persons misrepresenting our Foundations will be proceeded against.

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We purchase and use Bees Wax from Irish, Scotch, Welsh and English Bee-keepers, and are the only house making a National Foundation. Myself, a son of the Emerald Isle, I ask the Bee-keepers of Ireland to judge what is preferable to Bee-Life, a newly-made Foundation, or imported goods which must be at least weeks old.

[Please name this Journal.]

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SUTTON'S Special Collections of SEEDS OF FLOWERS FOR BEES.

Including varieties selected from a list recommended by the Committee of the

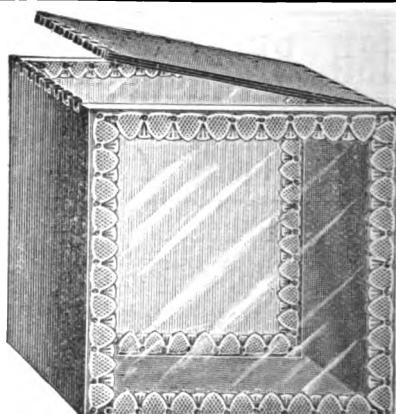
BRITISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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| 24 varieties | 7/- |
| 12 ,, | 3/6 |
| 6 ,, | 2/- |

Post Free.

[Please name this Journal.]

SUTTON'S SEEDS
GENUINE ONLY FROM SUTTON & SONS, READING.



Imperial Section Case

(REGISTERED).

1/8 Dozen. 16/- Gross.

We supply every requisite for successful Bee-keeping, at low price, for Cash. Goods to Ireland by Rail or Steamer.

[Catalogues Free. Please name this Journal.]

JAMES LEE & SON,
10 Silver St., High Holborn, London.

The Irish Bee Journal.

No. 11. VOL. I.

MARCH, 1902.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Editorial.

POSSIBILITIES.

An active propaganda is being carried on in the counties just now in favour of the extension to bee-keeping of agricultural grants in aid. Friends of the cause are pressing its claim to share in the various agricultural schemes. Kildare and Kilkenny have already placed Apiculture upon their schedules, and have appointed Instructors. Leitrim has made a grant of £30. Cork is stirring. The movement is going ahead. We welcome this display of energy, and shall rejoice if we have done something to help in its development.

Our friends must bear in mind that success in this, as in every undertaking, can only be accomplished by tactful effort. The chief difficulty in the way is not want of sympathy, nor is it want of funds. It is ignorance—we say it without disrespect—ignorance of the vast possibilities of the industry. It is surprising how little is known of what can be accomplished by bee-keeping on the modern system, considered as a money-making pursuit. The questions most commonly put to deputations in the Council Chamber show this plainly enough.—"Is there anything in it?" "Does it pay?" One cannot blame those who are responsible for public funds if they hesitate to spend money upon what has for so long been considered a mere hobby. One must be ready to satisfy scruples, to conciliate opposition, and, with tact and patience, bringing forward figures and examples, to show what the possibilities of the industry are, and how they may best be attained.

With this object in view we are pleased to be able to publish this month an account of successes which, we venture to think, will be read with the liveliest interest. Here (though not written with that intention,) is a sufficient, and, in its simple modesty, a charming answer to the familiar question—"Is there anything in it?" We hope that it may receive the attention which it deserves. As an illustration of what can be done, it is of great value; and it should be remembered that the possibilities are greater now than they were fourteen years ago, when Mr. Doyle put his hand to the business. Appliances have been improved, methods have been simplified and cheap-

ened, bee literature is more easily procured, knowledge has advanced with rapid strides, and Local Associations, which the I.B.K.A., and, more extensively, the C.D.B., have fostered, offer facilities which were not dreamt of in the eighties. Now, the D.A.T.I. has taken up the work. With the aid of the County Councils, beginners can be assisted by way of loans and instruction. Cases like the one under consideration may be multiplied indefinitely, and Irish honey may soon take its proper place in the markets from which now it is excluded, not for its quality, but for its name!

Just think what it means! A vagrant swarm, in the summer of '87, sporting itself in the Co. Wexford, settles down upon the farm of Kellystown. The farmer knows nothing about bees; only he can discern between a swarm and a hedgehog. So he procures a skep, gets the swarm into it, and carries it to a quiet, sunny corner. Left alone, in accordance with the antiquated methods of *bee losing*, that swarm might have worked hard until October, and have been rewarded then with sulphur fumes. But our friend is of an enquiring disposition. He picks up stray hints from his *Weekly Freeman*; buys a book or two, and never an ounce of sulphur; adopts the modern hive and the modern methods; increases his stocks from year to year; and after fourteen years of splendid success, kindly permits us to produce his portrait as the proprietor of 84 stocks, who raised last season, besides a goodly supply of swarms, only a few short of 4,000 sections, which he cleared out before the 1st November, at about 6s. per dozen, or close on £100.

We should like to see the photograph of the man who can make light of such an example as this. We doubt if anything more important in connection with Irish bee-keeping has been published in recent years. It is eloquent of the possibilities of our industry, and is deserving of reflection by all who can appreciate the merits, and the adaptability to the country's needs, of a branch of agriculture which demands neither wide acres nor a full purse, but is within the reach of everyone who has a desire for progress and the will to persevere and to succeed.

NOTICE.

It is thought advisable, for the purpose of avoiding any misconception, to state that the IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' FEDERATION (Limited), and the IRISH HONEY Co., are entirely independent of the IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTES.

BEE-SONG.—Our note on this subject last month has brought us a sheaf of little reply notes, with requests for more information. We thought so! Lovers of the honey-bee are lovers of song and melody, as of flowers' perfume and sunny skies. Well, they shall have their way, for it is not often that song writers give them something to sing into their hives while the hum of the workers gives promise of the harvest, and while still the war-like guards of the colony have to learn that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast! So we present our friends, on another page, with the haunting melody of the hour, and of which 20,000 copies were sold in January, and 1,000 copies are being sold daily. The bee, just now, is on the lips of everyone, more or less. We warn our nervous readers to don their veils!

STINGS OF A "SEPTEMBER SWARM" COST £200.—A singular case has been determined at Limerick Assizes before Mr. Justice Johnson and a city special jury. The action was brought by Patrick O'Gorman, a farmer's son, residing at Corofin, County Clare, to recover damages for personal injuries from Peter and Michael O'Gorman, farmers, of the same locality. In the September of 1900 plaintiff, who is said to be suffering from injury to the spine, and had to be assisted into court, was engaged harnessing a horse, when a swarm of bees, the property of defendants, attacked the animal and stung it, and also O'Gorman. The horse plunged, and rushed plaintiff over against a wall, with the result that his back was injured, and he was now, through affection of the spinal cord, unable to walk or stand without assistance. The defence was that the bees were not the property of the defendants, and that plaintiff's present condition was not the result of the accident. Dr. Farris, Clare Infirmary, was examined for the defence, and said plaintiff suffered from disease of the spinal cord and was incurable. He differed from Dr. Fogarty that the accident caused plaintiff's present condition. The jury awarded plaintiff £200 damages. This is the third case recently of damages awarded for bee stings. It is about time to consider that question of insurance.

USE OF THE HYPHEN.—A correspondent in Co. Donegal wants to know "must one put a dash between 'bee' and 'keeping' when writing it; is it right in theory and practice; and what is the use of the dash?" He has an argument about it down there. The question of to dash or not to dash is not exactly in our line. Speaking generally, it is not wise to dash where the bee is in question! We know of no penalty at law for the omission; but we think the hyphen in "bee-keeping" i.e., keeping of bees, is right. Its use in theory is to bring the two words into one; in practice, shall we say, for the young drones to roost on!

Contributed Article.

THE HIVE CONSIDERED AS A HONEY MANUFACTORY.—I.

Bees gather nectar from flowers, and manufacture it into honey. We can make use whatever of the honey as it exists in the flowers, and it is unsaleable. Manufacturers manufacture water into honey by eliminating heat from the water. To make ice from water so many units of heat have to be taken from the water. To make honey from nectar so much percentage of water has to be taken from the nectar. Bees evaporate water from the nectar in the hive, and the hive may be considered as a honey manufactory.

If we locate a colony of bees in a skep hive with a hole in the top of it, and place a super for honey on the skep, we will not get much honey. The bees, with all the industry, cannot make honey in a manufactory that hinders evaporation. To complete a pound of sealed honey in their combs the bees must evaporate at least half a pound, and frequently a pound of water from the cells, and out of the hive. If the conditions are unfavourable to evaporation they cannot make honey. If Mr. Abraham in his *Meteorological Reports*, for a month of June, should report "relative humidity 100 per cent.", the bees would be found not to have made as much honey as if 50 per cent. had been reported. The latter percentage would be more favourable to evaporation.

It has been found in bar-frame hives that the shallower the hive the more honey the bees make in a honey season. The reason is, that it is easier for the bees to evaporate water, and get it out of the shallower than it is out of the deeper hive. It is no means follows that the shallow hive is the better hive for the bees. When ventilation and evaporation are better understood it will be found that deep hives with few combs are the best for the bees, and also for the bee-keeper. Increasing the size of the colony by increasing the number of shallow frames is a dangerous proceeding. The use of shallow frames, in high latitudes, will always be found to favour excessive swarming, starvation, robbing disease, and all the ills that bees are heir to. Two or three bee diseases are readily communicated by one colony to another, that the weak destroy the strong, and the colonies in the apiary are continually in danger; the bee-keeper is always in trouble, and cannot make his salt by bee-keeping.

When bees happen to get their cold located in a dead-air space of some dimensions, which they are unable to ventilate, they build two or three of their combs for five, and even six feet long. This is the only way possible of overcoming the defi-

the ventilation connected with the location, and the only way of increasing evaporation. It is an effort to increase the circulation of air or draught by increasing the height of the chimney.

The laws of evaporation are the same inside the hive that they are outside, and may be briefly considered. So long as water remains colder than the air, and the air is transferring heat to the water, the water will not evaporate. If we place on a table a pitcher of water at the same temperature as the air, the water will slowly evaporate. If we drop a piece of ice in the pitcher evaporation will stop; the water will commence increasing in volume and the air will deposit moisture on the outside of the pitcher. The air is transferring heat to the pitcher, and the water goes with the heat to the pitcher. If we take a quantity of water, say at 100° Fah., and, the quantity is sufficiently large to keep this temperature, we may force air heated to 200° through the water for an indefinite time, but we will not evaporate a drop of the water—the air is transferring heat to the water. When the air is transferring heat to the grass in our fields it sets the grass with dew. When the grass commences transferring heat to the air the dew is evaporated. The water goes back with the heat to the air. As the surface of the earth turns to and from the sun water is transferring to and from the land, ocean tides by gravitation flow from and to the sea.

The bees, to evaporate water in the hive, must raise the temperature of the water and of the interior of the hive, above the temperature of the surrounding air. As the water transfers heat to the air, and in proportion to the quantity of heat transferred, will the water be evaporated from the comb-cells.

When bees are seen fanning the air with their wings to get it from the hive they are not trying to cool the hive to make it more comfortable. They are working to get the moisture out of the hive, and the shallower the hive the less work they have in getting it out. Air saturated with moisture is lighter than dry air, and rises to the top of the hive. Ventilation at the top of the hive would let the moist air escape, and save the bees a great deal of the labour of fanning it out at the bottom. The bees, however, are opposed to upward ventilation, and will endeavour to close all openings at the top of the hive, and fan the hot and moist air out at the entrance. As their method of ventilation enables them to regulate and stop evaporation when it might prove detrimental to their welfare, it is doubtful if the bee-keeper can improve on their method with advantage. It is evident, however, that when bees are fanning hot air out of the hive at one side it would assist materially their work of evaporation

if cold air could be allowed to enter the hive at the opposite side.

When evaporation in the hive becomes arrested from any cause, the bees will cease gathering nectar, however abundantly the flowers may be secreting it—preventing fermentation in the hive will give the bees all the work that they can attend to.—A. W. SMYTH, M.D., *Donemana*.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

(Prepared for the IRISH BEE JOURNAL.)

AT ENNISKILLEN, FEBRUARY, 1902.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------------------|
| Highest Barometer | .. | 30°947 In. on 1st. |
| Lowest | .. | 29°004 In. on 27th. |
| Mean | .. | 29°806 In. |
| Highest Temperature | .. | 52°5 on 24th. |
| Lowest | .. | 7°4 on 12th. |
| Mean | .. | 35°7. |
| Mean Range of .. | .. | 11°6. |
| Frosty Nights | .. | 10. |
| Total Rainfall | .. | 2.33 Inches. |
| Greatest | .. | 0.71 In. on 16th. |
| Number of Rainy Days | .. | 14. |
| Relative Humidity | .. | 91%. |
| Mean Temperature of Dew | | |

Point .. 32°7.

Mean Vapour Tension .. 0.186 Inch.

Heavy Snow—six inches here—fell on the evening of 7th; this was succeeded by a week of the keenest Frost experienced for several years. The rest of the month was mild. The Relative Humidity of the air was high, but the Rainfall was below the average.—J. T. ABRAHAM, *F. R. Met. Soc., Model School, Enniskillen*.

AT BALLYCONNELL, FEBRUARY, 1902.

| | | |
|----------------------|----|----------------------|
| Highest Temperature | .. | 53° on 24th and 25th |
| Lowest | .. | 8° on 11th and 12th |
| Average | .. | 35°.5. |
| Total Rainfall | .. | 2.19 inches. |
| Greatest | .. | 56 .. (on 18th) |
| Number of Rainy Days | .. | 12 |

S. B. ROE, *Surgn. Genl., C.B.*

HONEY IMPORTS.

The value of Honey imported into the United Kingdom in the month of February, 1902, was £247. From a return supplied to the IRISH BEE JOURNAL by the Statistical Office, H.M. Customs, London.

SUMMARY FOR 1901.

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|----------------|
| January, | .. | .. | £1,060 |
| February, | .. | .. | 1,327 |
| March | .. | .. | 4,547 |
| April, | .. | .. | 3,434 |
| May, | .. | .. | 7,205 |
| June, | .. | .. | 2,404 |
| July, | .. | .. | 14,237 |
| August, | .. | .. | 1,965 |
| September, | .. | .. | 1,539 |
| October, | .. | .. | 2,004 |
| November, | .. | .. | 2,076 |
| December, | .. | .. | 1,039 |
| | | | £42,837 |

THE HONEYSUCKLE AND THE BEE.

[Printed by permission of Messrs. Francis, Day and Hunter, and of the Star Newspaper Co., Ltd.]

The Haunting Melody of the Moment.

CHORUS.

Daintily.

You are my bon - ey, hon - ey-smile, I am the bee.

I'd like to sip the honey sweet from those red lips, you see;....

I love you dear - ly, dear - ly, and I want you to love me,.....

You are my bon - ey, hon - ey-suck - le, I am the bee.

By permission of Messrs. Francis Day and Hunter, the publishers.

On a summer afternoon,
Where the honeysuckles bloom,
When all nature seem'd at rest ;
'Neath a little rustic bow'r,
'Mid the perfume of the flow'r,
A maiden sat with one she loved the best :
As they sang the songs of love
From the arbour just above
Came a bee, which lit upon the vine ;
As it sipped the honey dew,
They both vow'd they would be true,
Then he whisper'd to her words she thought
divine.

Chorus.

So beneath that sky so blue,
These two lovers fond and true,
With their hearts so filled with bliss ;
As they sat there side by side,
He asked her to be his bride,
She answered "Yes," and sealed it with a
kiss ;
For her heart had yielded soon,
'Neath the honeysuckle's bloom,
And thro' life they'd wander day by day :
And he vowed, just like the bee,
"I will build a home for thee,"
And the bee then seem'd to answer them,
and say ;

Chorus.

Irish Bee-Keepers' Association.

Established 1881.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PRESIDENT—Lord Ardilaun.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Countess of Aberdeen ; The Earl of Rosse, K.P. ; Miss Rutherford ; Rev. Canon Proctor ; Hon. Richard Bellew ; W. J. Bramley, Esq. ; A. Traill, LL.D., M.D. ; H. Chenevix, Esq., J.P.

ACTING COMMITTEE FOR 1900-1—J. A. Abbott, Esq. ; F. Beamish, Esq. ; Wm. A. Clandillon, Esq. ; W. J. Delap, Esq., J.P. ; Rev. J. G. Digges ; M. J. Doherty, Esq. ; E. B. Drought, Esq. ; J. M. Gillies, Esq. ; Rev. W. Kane ; Rev. P. Kavanagh, C.C. ; Major Millner ; T. B. O'Bryen, Esq. ; J. P. O'Flahertie, Esq., J.P. ; George Watson, Esq.

HON. TREASURER—M. H. Read, Esq., Clonoughlis, Straffan Station.

HON. SECRETARY—M. H. Read, Esq., Clonoughlis, Straffan Station.

AUDITORS—W. J. Delap, Esq. ; Herbert Jenkins, Esq.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF HONEY—Messrs. O. and R. Fry, 12 Hawkins Street, Dublin ; Messrs. Barry Bros., King Street, Cork.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I. The name of this Association shall be the IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

II. The Association shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer, Members, and Honorary Members.

III. Annual Subscribers of five shillings and upwards shall be members of the Association. Donors of £3 3s. and upwards shall be Life Members. Tenant Farmers can become Members on payment of two shillings and sixpence, and Cottiers on payment of one shilling per annum, respectively ; but applications for membership as Cottiers must be accompanied with a statement as to the occupation of the applicant, signed by a Clergyman, Magistrate, or other person of known position. The Committee (see Rule VI.) shall have power to refuse a subscription or donation.

IV. Donors of Prizes of the value of £1 1s. and upwards shall be Honorary Members for one year.

V. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and shall become due on the 1st day of January in each year, and until such subscription be paid no Member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Association. If any subscription remain in arrear 12 months, that is, until the 31st day of December following, the person not paying the same ceases to be a Member.

VI. The Management of the Association shall be conducted by a Committee of fifteen Members, who shall have power to co-opt six additional Members. The following to be *ex-officio* Members of Committee:—The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries, and a Delegate appointed by each Local Association affiliated to the Irish Association. Three to form a quorum, the Chairman to have a casting vote.

VII. The Managing Committee shall be elected by Voting Papers to be sent to each Member at least one fortnight prior to the Annual Meeting, which shall be held not later than April, any vacancy that may occur during the year to be filled up by the Acting Committee. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Auditors, Secretaries, and Scrutineers for the Voting Papers shall also be elected at this meeting, and questions of the government and management of the Association shall be discussed and resolved upon.

VIII. The Managing Committee shall publish an Annual Report, Balance Sheet, and List of Members, together with the amounts of their subscriptions, which the Secretary shall cause to be sent to each Member of the Association, together with an Agenda of the business to be transacted at the General Meeting, at least one fortnight prior to the date of the General Meeting.

IX. The Committee shall have power to make and alter bye-laws, provided always that they shall in no case contravene a rule made in General Meeting.

X. If the funds of the Association admit of it, the Committee shall hold one or more Aplarian Exhibitions at such times and places as they may deem most suitable to the interest of the Association and its objects, and adopt such measures as they believe will most conduce to extend and improve a knowledge of bee-keeping throughout Ireland.

XI. Three members of the Committee may, by a notice in writing to the Secretary, require him to call a Committee Meeting within three days after receiving such notice.

XII. These Rules shall not be altered unless at a General or Special Meeting, which may be called by seven members of the Committee, or at a written request of not less than twelve Members of the Association; the Secretary shall give each Member seven days' notice of the same, and state the object for which the Meeting is called.

XIII. All propositions at any Meeting shall be disposed of by a show of hands; but a ballot of the Members present may be demanded by any three Members in the room.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Irish Bee-Keepers' Association was established in the year 1881, with the two-fold object of advocating the more humane and intelligent treatment of the Honey Bee, and of bettering the condition of the Cottagers of Ireland by the encouragement, improvement, and advancement of Bee Culture.

LOCAL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED TO THE IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARDARA.—*President* and *Delegate*—General Tredennick, Woodhill, Ardara, Co. Donegal; *Vice-President*—Rev. L. W. Algo, The Rectory; *Hon. Sec.*—Mr. J. D. Cassidy, Ardara, Co. Donegal.

CARRIGART.—*President* and *Delegate*—A. Manning, Esq., J.P., Mulroy, Milford, Co. Donegal; *Vice-President*—Rev. W. J. Bewglas, B.A.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—A. H. Wilkinson, Carrigart.

CASTLEGREGORY.—*President*—Rev. J. Bric, C. C., Stradbally, Castlegregory, Co. Kerry; *Hon. Sec.*—John Egan, Castlegregory, Co. Kerry; *Delegate*—Michael J. Seary, Killiney, Castlegregory, Co. Kerry.

DUNMORE.—*President*—Martin Fleming, Dunmore, Tuam; *Hon. Sec.*—Peter Casby, Dunmore, Tuam; *Delegate*—J. Gildea.

KILTIMAGH.—*President*—Mr. Thomas Murphy, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo; *Hon. Sec. and Delegate*—Mr. M. J. Doherty, Rose Cottage, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.

SOUTH LEITRIM.—*President and Delegate*—Rev. J. G. Digges, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod; *Sec.*—Mr. W. Reid, Lough Rynn Post Office, Dromod.

CLARA.—*President*—W. M. Lalor, Ballard House, Kilbeggan; *Secretary*—M. K. Glasheen, Boher N. S., Ballycumber; *Delegate and Treasurer*—J. H. Kirwan, Clara.

CORK.—*President*—Richard H. Beamish, Glounthaune; *Vice-Presidents*—David Hunter, Esq., Victoria Villas, Blackrock Rd. Richard M. Martin, Castlejane House, Glanmire; *Treasurer*—C. E. Beale, 56 Grand Parade, Cork; *Hon. Sec.*—William Deely, White's Cross, Cork.

FANAVOLTY.—*President and Delegate*—Rev. J. Toner, C.C., Fanavolty House, Kindrum, Letterkenny; *Vice-President*—Hugh Doherty, Kindrum; *Secretary and Treasurer*—H. M. Sheil, Kindrum, Letterkenny.

MILFORD.—*Hon. Sec.*—Samuel L. Baxter, Milford, Co. Donegal.

TYRONE AND DISTRICT.—*Hon. Sec.*—Sam. Crawford, Castlederg.

WEST CAVAN.—*President*—Rev. J. Quinn, P.P., Mullahoran; *Vice-President*—Rev. E. Briody, C.C.; *Treasurer*—Michael Boylan; *Secretary*—J. F. Dore, Cloncovid, Kilcooly, Granard.

METHODS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

As the funds of the Association permit, the Committee endeavour to carry out its objects—1. By the attendance of Experts, with their Bee Exhibition Tents at Agricultural and Horticultural Shows in all parts of Ireland, in which practical instruction is given in the best methods of bee-keeping. 2. By Lectures, Meetings, the circulation of suitable Books, Diagrams, Certificates, and sending out Experts as qualified Teachers and Examiners of Apiaries. 3. By establishing a Honey Market, and spreading a knowledge of the most profitable use and disposal of Bee Produce. 4. When the funds of the Association permit, the holding of one or more Annual Shows of Bees, Hives, Honey, and Bee Furniture.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

By Rule V. Members are not entitled to the Privileges of the Association until the Subscription for the current year is paid. This has to be strictly enforced in the case of Privileges Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7. Members are entitled—1. To avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Association for the transport of Honey. 2. To dispose, within limits, of their Honey through the Association. 3. To receive the "Bee-Keepers' Record," by post, for an extra payment, in advance, of 2s. a year* (the ordinary charge being 2s. 6d.) This is a monthly Bee Journal of high repute, and gives replies to queries. 4. To obtain, as soon as practicable, by application to the Hon. Sec., the services of an Expert from Dublin to inspect their Hives on payment of net cost to the Association. 5. To obtain advice on the Management of Bees by letter. 6. To Free Admission to the Association's Lectures. 7. To attend the Conversational Meetings and participate in the Debates. 8. To the loan of an Extractor, Honey Ripener, and Uncapping Knife, according to the Rules below. 9. To participate according to the Rules in the Management of the Society.

See also "General Notices" at end as to Willesden Waterproof Paper for Hives, and Naphthaline, etc.

For amount of Subscription see Rule III., page 127. and as to payment see notice below. Further information can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary.

REPORT FOR 1901-1902.

In the year which has passed since the issue of the last Annual Report of I.B.K.A., a marked increase of interest in bee-keeping has been manifest, with considerable progress, in which your Association has shared.

With the generous assistance of the C. D. Board, and relying on the hearty sup-

port of the bee-keepers in Ireland, the Association has undertaken the publication of an IRISH BEE JOURNAL, the first number of which was issued in May, under the able editorship of the Rev. J. G. Digges, M.A. It has more than justified the expectations of your Committee, and proved a bond of common interest among the bee-keepers of the country, keeping its readers in touch and sympathy with each other, and with the progress of the industry in our own and other countries, besides marking the fluctuations of the honey market; and has resulted in a largely-increased accession to the ranks of the I.B.K.A.

Your old Bee Tent, after 20 years service, made its last appearance at Belfast Show in April, under the charge of the Rev. A. H. Delap and Messrs. Abbott and Read, the generosity of the Baroness Burdette Coutts enabling the organising of a competitive display of hives and appliances, and lectures and demonstrations in bee-keeping. The provision of a new Bee Tent was rendered less embarrassing by the kindly special donation of our noble President covering half the cost.

The new Bee Tent has appeared under the charge of Mr. Abbott at Mullingar Horse Show, and in charge of Mr. Read at Cork, Nenagh, and Lough Rynn, where lectures and demonstrations in bee-keeping were given; and at Castlederg, under the care of Rev. A. H. Delap and Mr. S. Crawford, where an examination of candidates for Expert's Certificate was held. Examinations were also held at Cork and Lough Rynn Shows; and altogether 15 candidates passed the first or preliminary examination. Mr. W. Reid, of Lough Rynn, also passed the second examination, and obtained the Expert's Certificate. At Clonakilty Show lectures were given in the open air by Mr. Read, the Bee Tent not having been delivered in time.

Several efforts were made to obtain the co-operation of the D.A.T.I. in promoting the industry, and in marketing the honey produced; but none of the schemes put forward by your Committee were taken up by the Department. There is evidence, however, that the Department have been drawing the attention of County Councils to the industry. The honey produced last season was of an exceptionally fine quality; but, though large takes are recorded here and there, the quantity was not very great owing to the coldness of the month of June. We are pleased to note that there was no slump in the honey market, and bee-keepers generally obtained fair prices.

In connexion with Cork Show a meeting of local bee-men was held to inaugurate a local association. This has had a rapid growth through the exertions of its committee and active hon. secretary, and gives promise of keeping Cork in the front of the honey-producing counties.

* New members are requested to pay only up to next December inclusive, at the rate of 2d. a month.

We have also to record the formation and affiliation of the following local associations—Clara, Milford, Fanavolty, Tyrone and District, and West Cavan.

Foul brood is still causing great loss in many districts; and, though more attention is paid to preventing its spread, there is real need for more vigorous measures being taken to stop its ravages.

With a view of calling world-wide attention to the excellence of Irish honey, negotiations were opened with the D.A.T.I. for accommodation for a show of Irish honey at the Glasgow Exhibition; but, owing to the inability of the Department to give facilities, except at the low temperature of 34 degs. F., the attempt was abandoned. This year the rare opportunity afforded by the International Exhibition at Cork, will, we trust, be duly taken advantage of by our members.

Anticipating the needs of county councils for Inspectors, Lecturers, and Instructors in Bee-keeping, a syllabus has been adopted for examinations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Experts' Certificates; and the D.A.T.I. have agreed to allow the use of the apiary at the Albert Institute, Glasnevin, for holding the examinations.

Appended is the statement of accounts, as certified by one of your auditors.

NOTICE.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, M. H. Read, Esq., Clonoughlis, Straffan Station, with the following exceptions:—Subscriptions, and the extra 2s. for the "Record," may be paid either to Messrs. Edmondson, or to Mr. Read.

RULES FOR THE LOAN OF EXTRACTORS, Etc.

1. Members must pay carriage both ways.

2. The Extractor and Knife may be kept three clear days, but must then be returned to the address in Dublin from which they were despatched.

3. A Honey Ripener also can be borrowed on the above terms either with or without the Extractor.

TERMS ON WHICH LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS CAN BE AFFILIATED TO THE I.B.K.A.

1. The fee for affiliation to be 10s. a year.
2. The privileges of affiliation to be—
 - (a) To be entitled to receive four copies of the "Bee-Keepers' Record" on the same terms as members of I.B.K.A., viz. at 2s. a year for each copy. Associations in the Congested Districts are also entitled to one copy free of charge. Each "Record" can be sent to a different address if desired.
 - (b) A Delegate appointed by the local Association to be a member of the Irish Association,

without payment of subscription to the latter, and *ex-officio* member of the I.B.K.A. Committee.

(c) The I.B.K.A. to assist, when necessary, the Local Association in making arrangements with hive-makers for the supply of hives and appliances on special terms.

DISTRICT HONORARY SECRETARIES.

Fermanagh—Aiken, J. A., Kesh, Co. Fermanagh.

Mayo—Morony, W., Elleasmere, Boyle. Galway—O'Bryen, T. B., 23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Clare—O'Loughlen, Mrs. Lifford, Ennis. Louth—Rutherford, Miss E. E., Ghan House, Carlingford.

HONORARY EXPERTS.

Abbott, J. A., 23 Merchant's Quay, Dublin.

Gillies, J. M., Runnymede, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

Kavanagh, Rev. P., C.C., Donard, Co. Wicklow.

Morony, W., Ellsmere, Boyle. O'Bryen, T. B., 23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Read, M. H., Clonoughlis, Straffan Station.

EXPERTS.

Beamish, F., Kilmeague N. S., Naas, Co. Kildare.

Corcoran, M. J., Newtown Aner, Clonmel.

Crawford, Samuel, Newtown Aner, Clonmel.

Cronin, Mrs. Kilgarvan, Co. Kerry.

Deane, Jeremiah, Clandouglas N. S., Lixnaw P. O., Kerry.

Delap, Rev. A. H., Strabane. Drought, E. B., Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin.

MacLurg, David, Templemoyle, Lismavady, Co. Derry.

Reid, W., Lough Rynn P. O., Dromod, Leitrim.

LIFE MEMBERS (With Date of Membership).

A Donation of Three Guineas and upwards in one payment constitutes a life member.

1893. Aberdeen, Countess of, Haddo House, Aberdeen.
1885. Bramley, W. J., Strathmore, Killiney.
1893. French, Hon. Charles, Lough Errett, Lough Glynn, Castlerea.
1884. Knight, Mrs.
1884. Knight, Miss Violet.
1884. Knight, Charles F., M.D.
1897. Passingham, Mrs. Fermoye, Castlegregory.
1898. Sweetman, John, Drumbaragh, Kells, Co. Meath.
1898. Chenevix, Henry, J.P., 15 Morehampton Road, Dublin.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1901.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
|--|---------|---|--------|
| Abbott, J. A., 23 Merchant's Quay, Dublin (1900 and 1901) ... | 0 10 0 | Daly, Mrs. J., Scartaglan, Farranfore, Kerry ... | 0 1 0 |
| Adolphus, Rev. Bro., St. Aloysius' Monastery, Ramsgrange, <i>via</i> Waterford ... | 0 5 0 | Dawson, Mrs., Nohaville, Ballymahon, Mullingar (paid in advance—also 1902) ... | 0 5 0 |
| Ardilaun, Right Hon. Lord, D.L., St. Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin (for 1900) ... | 2 0 0 | Davidson, W. J., Castlederg, Co. Tyrone ... | 0 2 6 |
| Armstrong, Rev. Dr., Rectory, Stradbally, ... | 0 5 0 | De Courcy, Wm., J.P., Johnstown House, Kilkenny ... | 0 5 0 |
| Armstrong, Rev. S. C., Rectory, Templederry, Templemore ... | 0 5 0 | Dease, Mrs. Edmond, Rath House, Ballybrittas, Queen's Co. (1900 and 1901) ... | 0 5 0 |
| Beale, Charles E., Elm Grove, St. Luke's, Cork ... | 0 5 0 | Delap, Rev. A. H., Brook Cottage, Strabane ... | 0 5 0 |
| Beamish, Frank, Kilmeague N.S., Naas ... | 0 2 6 | Delap, W. J., J.P., Kilmorna, Park Avenue, Sydney Parade, Dublin | 0 5 0 |
| Beamish, J. T., Sunville, Church Cross, Skibbereen (paid in advance—also 1902) ... | 0 2 6 | Digges, Rev. J. G., Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod (see page 8) ... | |
| Booth, Sir J. Gore, Lissadell, Sligo ... | 0 5 0 | Doherty, Michael J., Rose Cottage, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo ... | |
| Bellew, Hon. R., Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny (also 1902) ... | 1 0 0 | Dohard, Laurence J., Desert Lodge, Cuffs' Grange, Kilkenny (and for 1902) ... | 0 1 0 |
| Beresford, Canon R. U., Rectory, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny (also 1902) ... | 0 5 0 | Donelan, Thomas Wood Quay, Tuam ... | 0 2 0 |
| Bookle, Miss Bridget, Brownsbarn, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny ... | 0 2 6 | Donohoe, M. S., Cappamoyle, Athlone (paid in advance, and for 1902) ... | 0 5 0 |
| Boxwell, William, Richmond, Patricks-well, Co. Limerick ... | 0 5 0 | Doran, Rev. W., The Abbey, Fethard, Co. Tipperary ... | 0 5 0 |
| Bradshaw, Joseph, Crough, Ballinasloe ... | 0 2 6 | Doyle, John, Kellystown, Adamstown, Wexford (paid in advance, and for 1902) ... | 0 10 0 |
| Breen, Lawrence, Ballinahinch, Cashel, Co. Tipperary ... | 0 2 6 | Doyne, Miss Bertha, Seafield House, Gorey ... | 0 5 0 |
| Butler, R. A., Popeshall, Skerries, Co. Dublin ... | 0 2 6 | Drought, E. B., Woodlands, Blackrock, Dublin (and for 1902) ... | 0 5 0 |
| Burchill, Samuel, Lisheencreaugh N.S., Ballydehob, Skibbereen ... | 0 2 6 | Duffy, H., M.N.S., Slane, Co. Meath (and for 1902) ... | 0 2 6 |
| Byrne, Christopher, Dorinstown, Navan, ... | 0 2 6 | Dunne, James, Glenogue, Tullow, Co. Carlow (and for 1902) ... | 0 5 0 |
| Cahill, Miss M. J. ... | 0 2 6 | Edmondson Brothers, 10 Dame Street, Dublin ... | 0 5 0 |
| Clark, W. L., Park, Castlegrove, Tuam (also for 1902) ... | 0 5 0 | Egan, John, Draper, Castlegregory, Co. Kerry (paid in advance, and for 1902), ... | 0 10 0 |
| Clandillon, William A., Lough Cutra Schools, Gort, Co. Galway ... | 0 2 6 | Ellis, Richard, Crystal Cottage, Fohenia, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe (and for 1902) ... | 0 2 6 |
| Clarke, S., Kissavana, Carbury, Co. Kildare (paid in advance—also 1902) ... | 0 2 6 | Foley, C., Ballybeg, Ferns, Co. Wexford ... | 0 2 6 |
| Coen, Patrick, Carrantila, Dunmore, Tuam ... | 0 1 0 | Fitzgerald, Miss, Reenglas, Valencia Island (and for 1902) ... | 0 5 0 |
| Coen, J., Clough, Gurteen P.O., Athlone, ... | 0 2 6 | Geoghegan, Bernard, R.I.C., Annagh, Birr ... | 0 2 6 |
| Conway, William, Scardane, Clare-morris ... | 0 1 0 | Gardiner, Wm. Moate N.S., Westmeath ... | 0 2 6 |
| Cooke, Thomas A., Ashford, Cong, Co. Galway ... | 0 2 0 | Gillies, J. M., 26 Hollybrook-road, Clontarf ... | 0 5 0 |
| Cormack, George, Termonfeckin, Co. Louth ... | 0 2 6 | Glasheen, M. K., Boher N.S., Ballycumber, King's Co. ... | 0 2 6 |
| Corbally, E., Rathbeale, Swords, Co. Dublin ... | 0 5 0 | Glancy, Robert, Ferskill, Granard ... | 0 2 6 |
| Cronin, Mrs. Philip, Kilgarvan, Co. Kerry ... | 0 2 6 | Golding, A. P. H., Carrakillen Apiary, Dunmore ... | 0 2 6 |
| Crowe, Thomas J., Currendon, Monivea, Athenry (also for 1902) ... | 0 2 6 | Graydon, Richard, junr., Toomon, Delaney, Co. Wicklow ... | 0 2 6 |
| Curley, Thomas, Faggot Hill, Athlone ... | 0 2 6 | Greany, Edward, Garbally, Menlough, Ballinasloe (and for 1892) ... | 0 2 6 |
| Creane, Phil. R., Coolroe, Kilmuckridge, Gorey ... | 0 2 6 | Gunning, P., R.I.C., Carroltown House Dunmore, Tuam ... | 0 1 0 |
| Crowley, J., Glounbrack, Roscarberry, Co. Cork ... | 0 2 6 | | |
| Daly, Miss M., Brownstown, Navan (also for 1902) ... | 0 2 6 | | |

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|--|---|----|----|
| Coll, Thomas, Derrynure House, Bailieboro', Co. Cavan (1900) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Loane, W. H., Railway Station, Skibbereen, Co. Cork ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Halpin, John, Gardener, 45 Temple Road, Blackrock, Dublin (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | Lynch, Charles, Woodstock A. N. S., Inistiogue, Co. Kilkenny ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hargrave, G. Woods, Cumberland St., Birr ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | McAlister, R. O'H., Deer Park, Glenarm, Co. Antrim (paid in advance) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Harwood, J. H., St. Fintan's Cottage, Sutton, Co. Dublin (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | McBride, Joseph M., Harbour Office, Westport ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hatchell, Mrs., Maryborough ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | McCollum, J. A., Carrickateane, Cavan ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Heneberry, Patrick, Ahenna, Carrick-on-Suir ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | McConnell, David, Dromalane, Dublin Road, Newry (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Henning, W. J., 72 Canal Street, Newry, ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | McGrath, Thos., Tinnakilly, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Henry, Hugh, Solicitor, Limavady ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | McGrath, Thomas, Bamfort, Kilkenny (paid in advance, and for 1902) ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Higgins, Mrs., Rathcoole, Fethard, Co. Tipperary ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | MacGinley, John, Creggs, Roscommon ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hodgins, Thomas, Dangan, Roscrea (paid in advance—and for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 0 | Mackay, A. J. J., Hearneesbrooke, Ballinasloe ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Holden, L., Clashwilliam, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Mackay, P., Barnalishen, Templemore (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hopton, Mrs., Ebenezer Cottage, Falcarragh, Letterkenny ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | McLeish, Jn., Irishtown, Straffan ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Humphrys, Henry, Kilnacreeva, Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | MacLurg, David, Royal College of Science, Dublin ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hunt, F.C., c/o Messrs. Mitchell and Son, 10 Grafton-street, Dublin ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | MacLurg, Miss, Templemoyle, Limavady, Co. Derry ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hunt, Rev. H. De Vere, Ahascrugh Rectory, Ballinasloe ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | McNamee, Miss S. ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hunter, D., Victoria Villas, Blackrock Road, Cork ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Magill, Mrs. Churchtown House, Beaumont, Co. Kerry ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hurley, Mrs., Myrtle Terrace, Coombola N.S., Bantry ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Maher, P., Ivy Hall, Templemore (also for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Jenkins, Herbert, 5 Rutland Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Manning, A., J.P., Mulroy, Milford, Co. Donegal ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Jennings, M., Dunmore, Ballinahinch, Co. Down ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Manning, Thomas F., Kilcash N. S., Clonmel ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Kane, John, Abbeylara N.S., Granard, Co. Longford (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Martin, John, Danesfort, Co. Kilkenny (also for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Kane, Rev. W., The Manse, Ballymore, Letterkenny ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Martin, J. M. Mrs., ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Kavanagh, Rev. P., C.C., Rosemount, Donard, Co. Wicklow ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Martin, Richard M., Castle Jane, Clonmire, Cork ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Kearney, Thomas, Lorum, Bagenalstown (also for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Mason, Samuel, Lurgan, Caltra, Ballinasloe ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Kidd, Harold, Maidenhead, Arles, Carlow ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Meabank, Robert, Primrose Cottage, Ballinaboola, New Ross ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Keily, A., Dromagh, Banteer, Co. Cork (paid in advance) ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | Millner, Major J. K., Barnageecha, Belfast (1900, 1901) ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Kirkwood, Miss, Woodbrook, Boyle, ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Monahan, M. P., Ryebridge, Kilcock (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Kirkpatrick, Mrs. A. R., Donacomper, Celbridge, Co. Kildare ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Montizambert, Miss, The Grove, Dunboyne, Co. Meath (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Kirwan, T., Merton House, Dunmore, Tuam (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Moore, E. E., M.D., Donegal District Asylum, Letterkenny ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Knox, Joseph, Gardener, Clane, Co. Kildare (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | Moore, J., Billis, Virginia, Co. Cavan ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Lalor, W. M., Ballard House, Kilbeggan ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Morony, J. N. S., Fortlawn, Ballyglass, Co. Mayo (paid in advance) ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Lambert, W. E., Great Hayestown, Wexford ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Morony, W., Ellesmere, Boyle ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Laurence, Rev. Bro., Kiltullagh Monastery, Ballinlough ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Munster Dairy School and Agricultural Institute, c/o W. B. Lacy, 16 South Mall, Cork ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Lennon, Thos., The Residence, Bansha N. S., Kilkee ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Murphy, E., Shamrock Lodge, Mullinavergue, Roundwood, Co. Wicklow (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Le Mottée, Miss, Templeoe, Fermoy, Co. Cork ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Murray, R. J., Balgeeth, Kilmessan, Co. Meath (and for 1902) ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Leitch, William, Ballisokeary P. O., Ballina ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Mother, Rev., Presentation Convent, Lisnard, Co. Kerry ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---------|--|---------|
| O'Callaghan, Sergeant John, R.I.C., Ayle, Westport (and for 1902) ... | 0 2 6 | Rutherford, Miss E. E., Ghan House, Carlingford, Newry (and for 1902) ... | 0 5 0 |
| O'Donnell, Rev. Bro. Leo, Franciscan Monastery, Cummer, Ballyglumin, Co. Galway ... | 0 2 6 | Scott, Robert, Ballyquin House, Limavady (paid in advance for 1902) | |
| O'Hara, Charles, Stonepark N.S., Derrylin, Belturbet (and for 1902) ... | 0 2 6 | Seary, M. J., Killiney, Castlegregory ... | |
| O'Hagan, E., Faughart, Mountpleasant, Dundalk ... | 0 2 6 | Shone, Mrs., Heathville, Monkstown, Co. Dublin (and for 1902) ... | 0 5 0 |
| O'Loghlen, Mrs., Lifford, Ennis ... | 0 2 6 | Sisters of Mercy, Convent of Mercy, Tuam ... | 0 5 0 |
| O'Neill, John c/o. M. Cloran, Esq., Tuam ... | 0 2 6 | Sisters of Charity, Ba'laghaderin ... | 0 5 0 |
| O'Neill, John, Kilcullen, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny ... | 0 2 6 | Smyth, Rev. Acheson W., O'Meath Parsonage, Co. Louth (and for 1902) | |
| Ornsby, A., Knockdromin, Lusk, Co. Dublin (1900) ... | 0 5 0 | Staveley, Mrs. J. H., Fassaroe Cottage, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow (and for 1902) 0 2 6 | |
| O'Shea, John, St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra, Co. Dublin ... | 0 2 6 | Stewart, Sir H., Bart., Fort Stewart, Ramelton, Co. Donegal ... | 0 5 0 |
| Oswald, William, Clifton Lodge, Athboy, Co. Meath ... | 0 2 6 | Superioreress, Rev. Sisters of Charity, Tivoli, Cork ... | 0 5 0 |
| Paul, Rev. Brother, O.S.F., Fransciscan Monastery, Farragher, Ballymacurley, Roscommon ... | 0 2 6 | Swan, Graves. C., Allworth, Abbeyleix ... | 0 5 0 |
| Plunkett, Hon. Horace, M.P., 104B Mount Street, London, W. (paid in advance) ... | 0 2 6 | Traill, Anthony, LL.D., M.D., Ballylough House, Bushmills, Co. Antrim ... | |
| Pratt, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Glen Heste, Manor Kilbride, Co. Dublin ... | 0 5 0 | Tredennick, General, Woodhill, Ardara, Co. Donegal (see page 9) ... | |
| Raftis, R., Ballyhale, Knocktopher ... | 0 1 0 | Tynan, Patrick, Aghancon, Roscrea 0 1 0 | |
| Rice, Miss M. Spring, Mount Trenchard Foyne, Co. Limerick ... | 0 5 0 | Varian, Walter A., 91 Talbot Street, Dublin ... | |
| Rotherhan, Mrs. E. Crossdrum, Oldcastle ... | 0 5 0 | Wade, Miss D., St. Helen's, Galway ... | 0 5 0 |
| Read, M. H., Clonoughlis, Straffan Station ... | 0 5 0 | Warburton, J. W., Carpenham, Rostrevor 0 5 0 | |
| Rosse, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., Birr-Castle, Parsonstown (for 1899, 1900 and 1901) ... | 1 0 0 | Watson, George, of Messrs. Edmondson Brothers, 10 Dame Street, Dublin ... | 0 5 0 |

Abstract of Accounts of the Irish Bee-keepers' Association for Year ended 31st December, 1901.

| Receipts. | £ s. d. | Expenditure. | £ s. d. |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| Cash in Hand from last account, £1 0 1 | | Printing, ... | 14 9 8 |
| " Savings Bank account, 12 18 8 | 13 18 9 | Stationery and Postages, ... | 5 11 4 |
| Interest on foregoing, ... | 0 4 10 | Manager, Record, ... | 10 0 0 |
| Amount of Members' Subscriptions, ... | 30 17 0 | Books Bought, ... | 9 7 6 |
| " Affiliation Fees of Local Associations, ... | 6 0 0 | New Bee Tent £10, less dis. 3/11, ... | 9 16 1 |
| " Subscriptions for Record, ... | 3 16 2 | Storage of Tent, 15/-; Carriage 8/11, ... | 1 3 11 |
| " " IRISH BEE JOURNAL transferred to Editor, ... | 1 13 5 | Subsidy to IRISH BEE JOURNAL, ... | 10 0 0 |
| " Books Sold, ... | 5 10 7 | Grant from Congested Districts Board to IRISH BEE JOURNAL, ... | 20 0 0 |
| " for Drugs, Labels, etc., ... | 1 0 8 | Subs to Journal forwarded to Editor, ... | 1 13 5 |
| " Received from Show Committee for Lectures, ... | 19 8 11 | Advertising in IRISH BEE JOURNAL, ... | 6 16 0 |
| Examination Fee, ... | 0 5 0 | Drugs and Carriage, ... | 0 6 0 |
| Amount received for Advertisements in Report, ... | 3 0 0 | Cost of Shows— | |
| Special Donations— | | Belfast, £4 17 8 | |
| Baroness Burdett Coutts, for Belfast Show, £10 0 0 | | " Medals, 1 6 6 | £6 4 2 |
| Lord Ardilaun, to New Bee Tent, 5 0 0 | | Cork, ... | 6 17 11 |
| Congested Districts Board, to IRISH BEE JOURNAL, 20 0 0 | 35 0 0 | Mullingar, ... | 2 2 6 |
| Balance due Treasurer, ... | 11 12 2 | Nenagh, ... | 2 9 9 |
| | £132 7 6 | Castlederg, ... | 1 11 0 |
| | | Lough Rynn, ... | 3 0 7 |
| | | Clonakilty, ... | 1 9 6 |
| | | Miscellaneous, ... | 23 15 5 |
| | | Balance in Savings Bank at end of year, including £5 7s. invested during year, 18 10 6 | 0 17 8 |
| | | | |
| | | | £132 7 6 |

I certify that I have examined the books and accounts of the IRISH BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION for the above year, and I certify that the foregoing abstract of accounts is correct.

I have excluded from the receipts of the year all subscriptions paid in advance for 1902.
5th April, 1902.

HERBERT JENKINS,

Expert Advice.

Queries must reach the Editor, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod, NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF THE MONTH. Urgent queries requiring replies per post must be accompanied by a STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. Writing should be ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

OPEN FEEDING—Co. WICKLOW.

(35) (a) I am sorry for not having written to thank you before now for your kind and instructive answer to my query of September last re transferring bees from boxes or skeps to frame hives. I have taken your advice and am waiting until a suitable time this spring. I would be thankful for further advice on the following subjects:—(b) Would it be wise to leave unfinished sections in the open for bees to feed on? They are flying about a good deal, apparently searching for food, and are gathering pollen from furze. The boxes and skeps are covered with straw caps as a protection against cold during the winter, and I could not readily feed from top as in a bar-frame. (c) Do you consider Wicklow a good county for honey? A good many about here keep bees in frame hives, but do not obtain nearly as much honey per hive as I read of others getting. In fact, two crates would be considered a wonderful yield. If you told one of the bee-keepers of this part of the county that over one hundred sections have been taken from one hive elsewhere you would be laughed at.—R. J. GRAYDON, Co. Wicklow.

REPLY.—(a) Proceed according to instructions in reply to "Buzz" (No. 32), page 117. (b) It would be distinctly unwise at present, unless you can successfully guard against robbing. Better remove those straw caps; put feeding stages on the boxes and skeps, and give the sections there well covered up. If you resort to open feeding now the honey must not be exposed close to the apiary, and you must reduce entrances to one bee-way, and keep a careful watch for robbing. (c) Some districts in Co. Wicklow are excellent for honey production. Large takes, however, do not depend solely upon locality. One has to know how to do it. One of our readers took 130 lbs. off one stock last season. His neighbour averaged 30 lbs. Skilful management has more to do with the harvest than many persons suppose.

SUSPECTED COMB.

(36) I want your advice about a piece of brood comb that I am sending you along with this letter. It is taken from one of my neighbour's hives. I went to move them the day the thaw came and found no signs of life in this hive. On examination, I found all the covering half rotten with wet, and the combs frozen. About 200 bees were adhering to two combs which were filled with brood, as you see it in this piece. Of course, they were dead.

I have never seen foul brood, but I am very suspicious of this, as it meets, to some extent, the description given in the different bee books that I have read. The bees of the other hive seem weakly, but they are dry and have plenty of stores. Please put me up well on what I am to do in this case.—R. H.

REPLY.—The comb is badly affected with foul brood. You should immediately burn the bees and all contents of the hive, including the quilts, etc., and thoroughly disinfect the hive. Have the ground about the stand dug and turned down, bringing fresh clay on the top. As the other stocks may have robbed that hive, thereby bringing infection into their own homes, examine them carefully for foul brood, insert naphthaline, and feed with syrup medicated with naphthol-beta.

BEES IN HOUSE ROOF.

(37) Will you kindly let me know in your next number—How I can remove bees from the roof of a house, they have been ten years in it, and have never swarmed. Will I have to smother them with sulphur, or can I remove them in any other way.—ROBERT W. JONES, Co. Kildare.

REPLY.—Don't think of destroying the bees. Procure the services of some competent bee-man, and have the bees removed and hived. We should advise you to communicate with your County Instructor, Mr. M. H. Read, Clonoughlis, Straffan, who, being on the spot, will, we feel confident, be pleased to advise you.

TRANSFERRING BEES : POLLEN IN SECTIONS.

(38) Will you please let me know in your next number (a) what would be the quickest way to get bees out of an old box hive, without frames, into a new bar-frame hive. I would wish to have them transferred in time for the honey flow, so that I could get them to work sections. (b) I had a great number of sections spoiled last year by having pollen in them. I had two crates on each hive, and this was especially so in the underneath crate. I used no queen-excluder zinc. Was that the cause? Thanking you in anticipation.—JOHN DELANEY.

REPLY.—(a) Prepare the new hive with 6 frames of foundation, full sheets, wired; place it on the site occupied by box hive; put a broad board, or box-lid, sloping from the ground to the alighting board; cover this with a white cloth, laid flat, and reaching up to entrance; open the entrance doors to full width; space out the 6 frames. Then proceed by the method of "driving" described in Reply No. 19, October issue, page 62, omitting the bucket, and substituting the word "box" for "skep." We can supply a copy of the October issue for 1½d. free per post, if you have not preserved your copy. When the bees are all driven, shake the first lot on to the cloth, and all that remain shake down among the

frames. Cut a round 3-inch hole in the sheet or quilt, put it on the frames, place a feeder over the hole, and feed for all you are worth with medicated syrup, made according to instructions. Next day close up the frames and dummy, removing any frame or frames beyond what the bees can cover. You can, however, save your brood if you adopt the other method of allowing the bees to transfer themselves, as recommended in reply to "Buzz" (No. 32), page 117. (b) Excluder zinc will commonly, though not invariably, prevent the storing of pollen in supers.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING : CROSS-BUILT COMBS.

(39) (a) I have five strong stocks. Would you advise making a sixth from these in May, as directed in Cowan's *Guide*, or would it be better to let them swarm and hive the swarm? (b) One of your subscribers here has three hives, into which he put bees without starters. The combs are built in all directions. What is the best thing to do with them? (c) How many hives can be kept profitably in a given area, rich in fruit blossom, white clover, and heather? Answers to these in your valued columns will greatly oblige.—H.

REPLY.—(a) The process is simple enough, and will be worth trying, especially if you can provide a young queen for the artificial swarm. (b) Your friend has a most difficult job to tackle with that hive, and one that he ought not to take in hand without expert assistance. It would be next to useless to describe the necessary operations here. It will pay him to secure the services of the nearest expert. (c) Exceptionally good districts, having all those sources of supply, may allow of 100 hives in one apiary. As a rule, when the number of 50 or 60 stocks is exceeded, the surplus per hive is diminished.

EXAMINATIONS FOR EXPERT CERTIFICATES.

(40) (a) In the notice paper for 1902, I.B.K.A., *re* Experts Certificates, I notice the candidate will be asked to describe supering flat-topped and inverted skeps. Now, I do not see where that comes in in modern bee-keeping. However, I would like if you described how it is done; also (b) how to find the queen; also (c) the best way of wiring foundation—through the columns of the IRISH BEE JOURNAL.—PATRICK MAHER.

REPLY.—(a) A special super is used for flat top skeps. It rests on a board having an opening, corresponding with the opening in the top of skep, to admit the bees to the super, and with excluder zinc to keep her majesty downstairs. Inverted skeps require a board with three slots to correspond with the rows of sections, and covered with excluder zinc. The skep "sits" in a pail. The level should be adjusted by a

spirit-level as required. (b) If in a bar-frame hive you must take out the combs, beginning with the centre comb, and examine them carefully until you find her. If in a skep you will probably be asked to find the queen in the process of driving. A sharp look-out is necessary, and practice before hand should not be omitted. There is generally a time-limit at examinations. (c) See reply No. 15, August, page 48. We hope to describe this more fully next month.

CANDIED SECTIONS.

(41) I have a number of sections from last season, partly filled and sealed. They have candied a little during the winter. Would it be advisable to put them in the crates when supering this year, or will the candied honey deter the bees from entering sections.—J. H., Dublin.

REPLY.—The candy will not deter the bees, but they will not remove it, and the sections will remain candied to the end of the chapter, and will be unsaleable. Better melt them down, and in future store sections, as recommended in July, page 27.

FEEDING : SUPERING : TRANSFERRING.

(42) Advice on the following subjects would greatly oblige:—(a) Is barley sugar (sold by grocers) good wholesome feeding for bees at springtime? (b) When putting on crate of sections on hive would it be advisable to have a direct entrance from outside of hive to section crate, so as to save bees trouble of carrying honey up through bar-frames? (c) *Re* removing bees from skeps to bar-frame hives, I read your interesting instructions in last issue. I have bees in a small, square, plain box. I suppose same instructions apply. I was thinking (some time after bees removed from old box down into bar-frames) of putting canvas between frames and box, and cutting two small holes in old box, and putting on bee escape cones to clear it of bees, so as to put on section crates instead. What say you? I enclose 9d. in stamps, and would thank you to send a specimen copy of IRISH BEE JOURNAL (April number) to each of the six enclosed names.—"A BEE-MAN."

REPLY.—(a) No, syrup made according to instructions, and medicated, is the proper food for this season. (b) No. (c) The same instructions will apply, provided the box is not larger than hive body-box. When bees have removed brood nest to hive, and brood above have hatched, put a super-clearer under box, and next day remove both, and put on crates, if honey flow has commenced. Thank you for your valued help. We shall send copies to your friends.

CLIPPING QUEEN'S WINGS : DRIVEN BEES.

(43) (a) I have been obliged to place 3 hives at a distance where they could only be seen every day or two. Can I, by clipping the queens' wings, or by any means, avoid losing inevitable swarms? (b) Can I form

a stock from a lot of driven bees wintered behind the dummy? I shall be grateful for your advice in the journal.—HILLSIDE.

REPLY.—(a) Clip the queen's wings, and arrange with some one on the spot to give you prompt intimation of the issue of swarms. (b) Certainly, provided that they have a queen, and are strong enough to form a serviceable stock.

MANAGEMENT OF SWARMS : MEAD.

(44) I started bee-keeping last year, when I got a swarm early in June and put it into a cottage hive (10 frames). They filled 6 frames last year, and on these they have wintered. (I getting no honey from them). Could you tell me—(a) As I only want to have enough honey for myself and friends, is it best to keep one or two hives? (b) When will it be time to put in the other 4 frames? (c) Do you think I could keep them from swarming by the judicious putting in of the 4 frames, and the putting on of 3 super crates. (d) If they do swarm would the hive be strong enough after to give a good honey surplus (the year being fair), in which case I could sell the swarm. And could I go on doing so each year, but, if not, could I put back the swarm into the same hive, and, if so, how? (e) As regards spring cleaning, as I have only the one hive, would it do to just rise the body of the hive from off the floor board and brush from it all the little yellow crumbs? (f) I find that the quilt next the frames gets stuck to them by the bees so tightly that you pull the frames about getting it off. Is there any remedy for this? (g) When making honey mead, as per your recipe, would an old whiskey cask, such as you could get from your grocer, do to store it in. And is it intoxicating? I have taken your paper (*IRISH BEE JOURNAL*) since you started it, and like it very much. I hope you will be able to publish it bimonthly, at least all the summer.—G. HALPIN, Co. Dublin.

REPLY.—(a) Better keep two, in your district, if you wish to have honey always for your friends. (b) When the frames already in are filled with brood, give one new frame in the middle; add another when the queen is being pressed for room. Do not put in more frames than there are bees enough to cover. If you get ten covered before the honey-flow begins you will have done well. (c) Frames and crates must be given *only as required*. To reduce the risk of swarming, give room a little in advance of requirements, and provide good ventilation. (d) Not likely in your district. You can return the swarm, first having cut out all queen cells in the hive, and having given an extra frame or two of foundation, or an extra crate as required. Your better plan will be to hive the swarm *on the old stand*, remove the old stock to a new stand, give the crates from the old stock to the swarm,

and work the latter for your surplus. By this means you add the flying bees to the swarm, and make it strong enough to give a good account of itself. (e) Place the hive on a box-lid or a cloth; scrape, wash, and disinfect floor-board thoroughly. Your better plan will be to transfer to a new hive, then overhaul the old hive, and keep it for your expected swarm. (f) Yes, get a new quilt. Hold the frames if you find them inclined to shift. (g) Such a cask will do nicely. Yes, but you can make it non-intoxicating, if desired, by an alteration of the formula.



Association Reports.

IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Committee meeting, 13th March, 1902. Dr. Traill, Vice-President, in the chair. Also present—H. Chenevix, Esq., J.P., Vice-President; Revs. J. G. Digges, M.A., P. Kavanagh, C.C.; Messrs. Abbott, Gillies, O'Bryen, Watson, and Read (Hon-Sec.) The Journal Sub-Committee was reconstructed so as to consist of the following members, as being quite independent of trade interests:—Messrs. Gillies, Chairman; Chenevix, O'Bryen, Delap, and Dr. Traill. Two to form a quorum.

Special Committee Meeting of 25th March. H. Chenevix, Esq., J.P., Vice-President, in the chair. Also present:—Dr. Traill, Vice-President; Messrs. Abbott, Gillies, Watson, and Read. Held in accordance with requisition signed by Messrs. Abbott, Watson, and Gillies, three members of Committee, “to consider the situation created by the Secretary's active promotion of another organisation, not in sympathy with our Association, and to take such action as may be considered advisable.” It was resolved “That a notice be inserted in the next number of the *IRISH BEE JOURNAL*, that at the General Meeting on April 17th the members will be asked to take into their serious consideration the position of the Secretary and of the Editor of the *IRISH BEE JOURNAL* as promoters of the Irish Bee-keepers' Federation, Ltd., without the sanction of the Committee.—M. H. READ, Hon. Sec.

CORK ASSOCIATION.

The Cork bee-keepers held their usual monthly meeting in the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute. Mr. R. M. Martin, vice-president, Glanmire, in the chair. The Secretary read the correspondence, which included an important communication from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, in reply to an application of the association for a portion of the space at the disposal of the Department in the Exhibition buildings, wherein to exhibit specimens of honey and other bee-products. The

Department has decided to allocate two portions of space for honey exhibits—one to the Congested Districts Board, and the other to the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association. The public will thus have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the superior merits of Irish honey, and with the most modern improvements in bee-appliances. The Secretary was instructed to bring the matter under the notice of the central body, Dublin. As the first annual general meeting of the association will be held in the month of April next, it was decided to prepare the annual report, and have it submitted to the next committee meeting for revision. Mr. Thomas Linehan, M.C.C., kindly supplied bee-keeping statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture for the session 1900, from which it appears there were over 3,000 stocks that year in the County Cork, and that the quantity of honey produced by these stocks was about 41,000 lbs. of run honey, and over 28,000 lbs. of section honey. The County of Cork has the greatest number of stocks, and produces the largest quantity of honey of any county in Ireland.—W.M. DEELY, Hon. Sec.

[The D.A.T.I. will provide accommodation for exhibits from all Irish counties.—*Ed.*]



Our Letter Bag.

Letters from subscribers must reach the Editor, I. B. Journal, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn. Dromod, not later than the 20th of the month, must be written on ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY, and must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers—not necessarily for publication. The writers are alone responsible for the opinions expressed in their communications. We do not undertake to return rejected correspondence.

IRISH BEE JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your query I feel it would be a great boon to Irish bee-keepers to have the IRISH BEE JOURNAL issued more frequently than at present. I shall be glad to increase my subscription to pay for a fortnightly edition, or, better still, a weekly one, if that is decided on, even though I am sure it would be almost impossible to keep every number of a weekly issue up to the high standard displayed in each number since the start.—W.M. DE COURCY, Johnstown.

DEAR SIR.—I enclose you my subscription for the coming year. If it is not too much extra trouble for you, I would like it bimonthly, for it is delightful reading to me, and many a laugh I have had at the latent fun of many of its passages. I cannot forget the old gentleman's fishing rod, nor the boy in search of honey with a fork.

I return the stamps you sent back, as I meant the 5s. as my subscription to the Journal. I gave it to show you how much I appreciate the work. I was in Donegal last week, and had to spend a few hours in a small town, and in the hotel there I espied my friend the Journal.—EDWARD ARNOLD, *Mullaghmore.*

[We thank you for your appreciation and good wishes.—*Ed.*]

I should very much like to see the Journal made a fortnightly, at least during the summer.—J. H., *Baldoyle.*

THE SEASON IN CO. KERRY.

DEAR SIR.—I enclose Postal Orders, being five subscriptions for the IRISH BEE JOURNAL for the remaining months of the year 1902. The weather so far is hard from a bee-keeping point of view, bees being confined to their hives the whole winter long. Still bees do not seem to have used as much stores in the past winter as in 1900. I have seen pollen coming in February 17th from the furze the first real bee day.—JOHN R. HOGAN, *Co. Kerry.*

[Please accept our thanks. We want a hundred readers to follow your example.—*Ed.*]

BEES AS FERTILISERS.

DEAR SIR.—I take the liberty of congratulating South Leitrim Society upon their success in obtaining from the County Council a grant in aid of the bee-keeping industry. The grant is a precedent for other county councils, and in value is much greater than thirty single pounds; it is more like the square of 30. I wish to ask you, or perhaps some of your readers can explain, do bees play an important part in fertilizing the pear. I lately put in some fruit trees, but was strongly recommended by a friend not to put in any pears, as they gave plenty of bloom, but no fruit. This friend keeps no bees, nor are they kept in his neighbourhood. Another friend who does keep bees had, last year at least, the heaviest crop of pears I ever saw. This may or may not be due to the presence of the bees. I should like very much to know the experience of some of your readers.—JOHN BOOTH, *Malahide.*

[Recommend Friend No. 1 to try bees upon his pear trees. The results that follow the efficient fertilisation of the blossoms through the visits of *Apis mellifica* are sometimes surprising. American *Gardening* cites the case of Mr. T. E. Morrell, who, during eight years, failed to gather a solitary cherry from his large orchard. He introduced bees, and after three years sold his crop of cherries for £800.—*Ed.*]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Received with thanks—James McElwain, T. Murray.

"LE PROGRÈS APICOLE."

This journal, which is published monthly in Belgium, supplies its readers from time to time with extracts from our columns. The number before us gives an illustration and description of "an out-door hive for four francs." There is a box-hive with a shelter or "envelope of boards," very spacious, roofed with a piece of pitched cardboard. In winter the space between the hive and the shelter is packed with hay, "and the bees, protected from all intemperate weather, winter in the best condition." In summer the shelter, emptied of packing, protects from the heat of the sun and helps to reduce swarming. The total cost of 3s. 4d. for hive and shelter allows just 1s. 3d. for the latter. This may be a useful hint for Irish Bee-keepers, whose stocks are in exposed situations.

The Month's Work.

STRONG STOCKS.—After some months of slumber the apiary is showing renewed energy once more, the busy work being about to commence. Weather being favourable, much of the success or failure depends on "improving the shining hour." The secret of honey production lies in having a strong force of bees at the right time far in excess of hatching brood. Suppose the season opens on the 7th June, then every comb should be filled with brood and eggs by the first of the month, excepting a few days' supply of food, since bees require to be a few days old before they can take the field as honey producers.

STIMULATION.—About six or eight weeks (according to the strength of the colony), before we expect the honey flow, we should do all we can to encourage breeding. For this purpose, if honey is plentiful in the hive, uncap a few inches of sealed stores by bruising or scratching the cappings of the cells, every few days, with the flat of a knife, without removing the frame. The bees can be easily forced out of the way with a little smoke. If the hive is short of food keep up a constant but limited supply through the feeder till supering time comes round. Before beginning to stimulate contract the hive so that the space occupied is crowded with bees.

INCREASING THE BROOD.—Once a week change one of the outside frames containing least brood to the centre of the brood nest. Guard against the risk of chilled brood by keeping the division boards in the same place and adding extra covering; and, when by an interchange you get all those frames filled with brood, and numbers of young bees hatching out, then, and not till then, give one frame at each side every alternate week till the required number is made up. When eight frames are filled with brood two more containing comb or foundation can be inserted at once with one of brood between. By this method you get more brood raised than if the bees were left

to themselves, and a strong force is ready for the harvest. This plan is much safer than that of "spreading the brood," which, unless cautiously done, should never be attempted. It often throws a stock back for several weeks, instead of forward. All manipulations should be quickly and quietly performed, and frames while open should be covered with a carbolic cloth to prevent an attack from robber bees.

FOUL BROOD is extremely contagious, and generally makes its first appearance in spring. A sharp look out should be kept for this disease. Examine carefully the combs of those stocks found dead. If young larvae are attacked they will be found extended horizontally in the cells and of a pale yellow colour, afterwards changing to brown. Often the cappings are punctured with irregular holes, the cells containing a putrid, ropy, sticky, coffee-coloured mass as the disease advances, and the whole hive often emitting a most disagreeable smell. As a rule the infected hive should be burned with the bees and all belonging to it, and a cure should not be attempted unless in case of a slight attack, when an expert should be called in and his advice be thoroughly acted upon. Throughout the apiary all food should be medicated with naphthol-beta, and naphthaline should be placed in the hives as a preventative, care being taken to follow the instructions on the bottles and packets. This should, indeed, always be done when the disease is in the district, even if the bee-keeper's own hives are free from it. The clothes worn at the time should be disinfected and the hands washed with carbolic soap. Healthy brood is known by the larvae being plump and of a pearly whiteness, and lying, when quite young, curled up at the base of the cells.

CHILLED BROOD.—The dead larvae turn grey and afterwards become nearly black, and are generally removed by the bees, but they seldom attempt to carry out those that have died from disease, unless disinfectants, to arrest decomposition, are used.—W. M.

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Established 1901.

(Organ of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association).

A Monthly Journal devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers in Ireland.
J. G. DIGGES, M.A., EDITOR.

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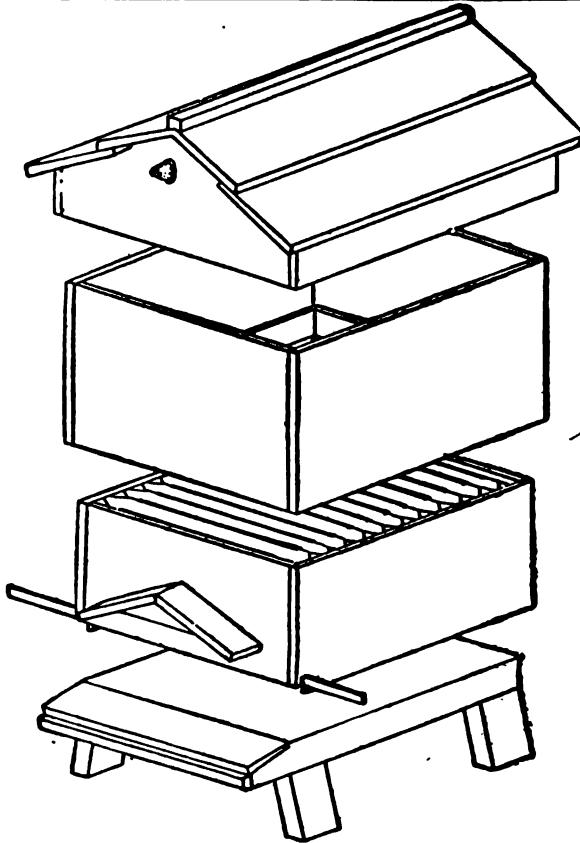
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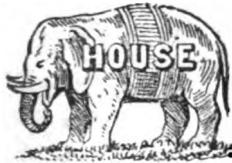
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THE

IRISH BEE JOURNAL

(Organ of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association).

A Monthly Journal devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers ~~in Ireland~~

Established 1901.]

J. G. DIGGERS, M.A., Editor.

No. 1. Vol. II.

MAY, 1902.

Price One Penny.

(ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL)

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IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' FEDERATION, LTD.

CORK
International Exhibition
 1902.

NOTICE TO BEE-KEEPERS.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION**

have placed in our hands the arrangements for the exhibition of honey, beeswax &c., and appliances at the Cork International Exhibition, which is to open on May 1st. The exhibition will be in a large straw skep, 20ft. high and 20ft. diameter, lighted with electricity.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

are invited to send, as early as possible, 6 prime sections and 6 bottles of run honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beeswax, 1 pt. bottle honey vinegar, and 1pt. bottle of mead.

INDIVIDUAL BEE-KEEPERS

are invited to send, as early as possible, 3 prime sections ^{and} 3 bottles run honey, 2oz. of beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of honey vinegar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. bottle mead. No entry fee will be charged.

The Federation will supply, at cost price, parcel post cases for the exhibits, and glazed cases at the Exhibition for sections. The exhibitor should supply his own labels, and should price his exhibits. The exhibits must bear the name of the Association, Society or Bee-keeper to whom they belong.

Prizes of 10/-, 7/6, and 5/- will be given for the best exhibits from Associations and Societies; and like prizes for the best exhibits from individual Bee-keepers.

The I. B. K. Association will award their silver and bronze medals to the two best exhibits of Honey, &c.

An Agent will be in regular attendance to explain exhibits to visitors, and to book orders for the exhibitors. He will also stage and care their goods.

At the close of the Exhibition, the exhibits will be either sold for the owners or returned at the owners' risk and expense.

NOTICE TO APPLIANCE MANUFACTURERS.

The Exhibition of appliances will be made in the same large straw skep as the honey exhibits; and the same Agent will book orders for the exhibitors and stage and care their goods. Space for each exhibitor—5ft. frontage by 3ft. deep, and 4ft. high (not to exceed) round the sides of the skep.

The Irish Bee-Keepers' Association will award their silver and bronze medals for the two best exhibits of hives and appliances.

No entry fee will be charged. Exhibitors will pay carriage to and from the Exhibition.

Every reasonable care will be taken of the exhibits; but the Federation will not be responsible for loss or damage.

It is suggested that exhibitors who do not attend to stage their own exhibits, should send a sketch or photo with exhibit showing how they wish their exhibits staged.

All who wish to exhibit are invited to communicate at once with the Secretary, M. H. Read, Clonoughills, Straffan 8tn., so that all may be completed as soon as possible after the opening of the Exhibition, on May 1st.

**Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction
for Ireland.**

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INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL**

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The Irish Bee Journal.

No. 4. VOL. II.

AUGUST, 1902.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Editorial.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

A number of letters have reached us from sympathetic correspondents who call attention to the recent withdrawal of certain prominent advertisements from our columns, and who want to know what, in the circumstances, can be done to help us to "make ends meet." We have hesitated to publish correspondence of the kind, encouraging though it has been to ourselves, and have desired to keep the columns of the **IRISH BEE JOURNAL** free from the controversy which is being carried on elsewhere. Our friends whose letters have been pigeon-holed will, we feel sure, accept this explanation, and will acquit us of any failure to appreciate their good-natured proposals. It was to be expected that when the Association had given its decision in favour of the policy of "live and let live," the organ of the Association which, as such, is bound to support that policy, would lose the patronage of some who are of a different way of thinking. We regret it, but we take it in the ordinary way of business, and we hope to make ends meet, nevertheless.

But it does seem a little unreasonable that, in this year of grace, the Association and ourselves should have to face a very active opposition because we have not seen our way to refuse to Irish bee-keepers the right to unite (should they desire to do so) for the advancement of their own interests on the principle of co-operation. We can see no reason why men who have taken to bee-keeping, not as a hobby, but as a business, should not be free to club together for the sale of their produce, and for the purchase of their requisites wholesale; and if such a combined movement should work out to the advantage of the many rather than of the few, the object which we set out to promote will not have been retarded thereby.

Co-operation may not be the best possible, but it is absurd to claim that it is not "legitimate"; and so far as it has been applied to bee-keeping we are aware that it has not proved an injury to the traders who have been willing to work in

sympathy with it and to adapt themselves to the needs of the case. There is room for all, but the way must be kept clear, and the most fatal policy on the part of any established interest would be to assume an attitude of implacable hostility towards a movement which is, at least, "legitimate," and which, as regards other industries, in every county and parish in Ireland, can show a good record of success.

For ourselves we do not fear that the regretted withdrawal of their patronage by some of our former supporters will result otherwise than in increased energy on our behalf on the part of our friends. Our rapidly increasing circulation all over Ireland bears out this view; and the reports which reach us from enthusiastic helpers confirm it. As an instance of what is being done we may quote as follows from a letter received just before going to press:—"I had a cycle ride of 46 miles yesterday, and at every cross-road and in front of every house that I saw any skeps at, I dropped an advertisement of the I. B. J. and gave copies." That is what is being done by a bee-man who has determined to help us in the present struggle, and is too modest to permit his name to appear. There are not a dozen of our readers who could not take some part in this good work. If there is a bee-keeper within five miles of you who is not a subscriber to the **IRISH BEE JOURNAL**, take him a copy, collect his 1s. 6d., send it to us and you may be sure that when once we get into touch with him we will take a grip.

But to meet any effort that may be made to draw off our advertisers (and we regret to think that it should be necessary to meet such an effort) there is one course open to every well-wisher, and only one course that, we think, can be effectual. Whatever you may require in your apiary, your farm, or your house, be it tea or cameras, hives or insurance, waterproofs or honey-boxes, holiday lodgings, Italian queens, boots or handkerchiefs, place your orders with the firms whose advertisements appear in our columns, and begin your letters like this—"Sirs,—I am pleased to see your advertisement in the **IRISH BEE JOURNAL**, and in cordial recognition of your support of our **JOURNAL** I send you the enclosed order," etc. When our friends have made this the rule of their buying they will have, themselves, supplied the very best answer to the question—"What can we do for you?" which has been put to us recently by so many well-wishers, and in reply to which we have respectfully offered this advice.

THE D.A.T.I. AND CORK EXHIBITION.

We wish to call special attention to the excellent arrangements which the Department of Agriculture has made for facilitating visits to the Exhibition of organised parties. A glance at the Department's advertisement in our columns will be sufficient to show that a very favourable opportunity is now presented to the public, and we trust that many of our readers will take advantage of it. Secretaries of local associations, and individual bee-keepers with a gift for organising, should communicate with the Secretary of the Department, and bring to Cork as many of their friends as desire to have an "object lesson in the aims and methods of the Department." The demonstrations in bee-keeping which the Department is arranging for; the Mammoth Skep and its wonders; and the thousand interesting exhibits there will amply repay a visit. The Editor is organising conducted parties, and he will be pleased to hear, at an early date, from any of our readers who feel inclined to join an excursion of bee-folk to the smiling city on the Lee. The charge will be exceptionally low and will, of course, vary according to the distance the individual travels (he may join the party at any point) and the duration of his stay in Cork. As an example—for one who joins from a point on the G. N. Ry. or the M. G. W. Ry. less than 150 miles from Dublin the charge will be about 24s., including return railway fare, dinner and tea *en route* both ways, Hotel accommodation for two nights in Cork and full board during the stay. The first party will start on August 5th. All letters to the Editor upon this subject must be marked "Exhibition Excursion" on the envelope, and must contain a stamped and addressed post-card for reply.

GIFT TO OUR PRINTING STAFF.

The invitation to present to our printing staff a specimen of Irish Honey in recognition of their services to the cause "caught on" to such an extent last year that we gladly renew it now. Many of our readers complained that we had not given them notice of the project before they had sold out all their stock. We are in time this year, good friends, and we now invite contributions of honey, section or run, in any quantities, and which may be sent, *with the sender's name attached*, to the Editor, IRISH BEE JOURNAL, Hibernian Hotel, Dublin.

NOTES.

DR. SMYTH'S ARTICLES.—The *Canadian Bee Journal* continues to publish, from our columns, Dr. Smyth's articles *in extenso*.

THE IRISH BEE JOURNAL, published at Lough Rynn, Dromod, Ireland, and edited by J. G. Digges, M.A., celebrated its first

birthday last month. It is a promising youth, and a welcome acquisition to our exchange table. Brother Digges gets out one of the best.—*American Bee-keeper*, June, 1902.

CO-OPERATIVE BEE-KEEPING.—The *Irish Homestead* of July 5th, under this heading, says: "The work of co-operating bee-keeping goes steadily on. The Irish Bee-keepers' Federation is spreading all over the country, and much progress in the matter of organisation is being made." In its Special Anniversary issue we read: "To our mind, the formation of the Irish Bee-keepers' Federation, on a co-operative basis, and affiliated with the I.A.O.S., is fraught with more benefits for Irish bee-keepers than any other scheme that could be devised."

REMEDY FOR STINGS.—In the *Rocky Mountain Bee Journal* Mrs. Walter Scott describes her remedy for bee stings as follows:—"Rub pure whiskey on the stung place, and it will cool the fever and ease the pain at once. Very little will do the work." It is worth trying, but we doubt the "very little" part of it! It reminds us of the man who had a little whiskey given him for window-cleaning purposes. He found it was applied most effectively to the glass in the form of breath!

LONG TONGUES AND SHORT STINGS.—I notice a great deal being said now days about the length of bees' tongues, and almost every queen raiser now has bees with the longest tongues. Now, please let me say, the tongue doesn't cut any figure with us fellows here in West Virginia—it is the stinger that we take off our hats to. I don't think there is a bee man in West Virginia that has ever measured the length of a bee's tongue, but there are hundreds that can testify to the length of the stinger. A bee stung me last fall on the nose, and I did not just measure the stinger, for seeing is believing—but feeling is the naked truth, and I think that particular bee had a stinger-reach of about three-quarters of an inch. Now, if those scientific bee men can and have bred up a strain of bees with an unusually lengthy tongue, why on the same hypothesis, can't they breed up a strain with a short stinger? If I were in the queen-rearing business I would advertise my bees as having unusually short stingers, and an unusual inclination not to use them and I would get trade, too. These bee-experts, no doubt, know what they are about, but I think for solid comfort they are working on the wrong end of the bee.—J. R. GARY, in *Rocky Mountain Bee Journal*.

BEES IN LETTER BOXES.—With the return of summer we have the usual newspaper reports of wildly vicious swarms in rural letter-boxes. The latest instance hails from Barniskey, near Arklow. There is, of course, the astonishment and consterna-

tion of the postman, the delay to H.M. Mails, and the precocious boy who puts his nose into the opening, and can't get his shirt over his head for a week afterwards! It is said that a letter-box near Carrick-on-Shannon has been closed by the P.M.G. to keep the bees out. This kind of thing begins to inconvenience the public, and ought to be stopped. A "simple" youth in a neighbouring town, who had six herrings to deliver, and forgot the name of the purchaser, dropped the fish into the post-office box because, he said, "the man inside ought to know where to send them!" But for folk to think of consigning swarms through the post, loose and unlabelled, is not only folly, it is crime. Postmen will have to qualify as bee-experts if it continues. Here is a chance for Grimshaw's "Apifuge."



Contributed Articles.

CARE OF HONEY.—I.

This is a much larger subject than at first sight is apparent; and if the treatment of it seems too prolix, the importance of the matter must be pleaded as its excuse. For scarcely less important to the bee-keeper than the production of the largest quantity of honey is it that the consumer should receive it in the best possible condition, and so desire more, and be ready to pay a fair price for its deliciousness.

What, then, are the points to be aimed at? All can appreciate the flavour and aroma of a nice section just removed from the bees. Compare this with the insipid, lack-flavour honey to be met with usually after Christmas; and no longer wonder at the indifference of the many as to whether jam or honey goes with their bread and butter. No longer wonder; but let us make a general effort to render Irish honey irresistibly attractive at all seasons. Honey, when first removed, is of agreeably thick consistency, the comb white and dry, and it possesses distinctive flavour and aroma, due to the essential oils of the flowers from which it has been gathered. Can we preserve these characteristics? It is doubtful if anyone has succeeded in so preserving them that when he places on the same dish a kept-over section along with one just removed from his hive, his mother-in-law, or even his young hopeful, cannot soon tell with certainty which is which. But to come as near as possible to such a result is the object. That the comb shall have a dry surface it must neither leak nor weep.

The leaking of sections is usually due either to unsealed cells or to cracks in the comb. The proper sealing of the sections must be left to the bees. The cracks in the comb are sometimes the fault of the bee-keeper; and they may occur in forcing them out of the section rack, or even in

shaking off the bees. By using a super clearer there is no such thing as shaking off the bees; and the necessity of using force to remove sections may be largely done away with by rubbing over the runners in the racks with vaseline before putting the sections in. The same may be carefully done to the dividers, just where the sections come in contact with them, using the vaseline very sparingly. The wood of sections must, of course, be scraped thoroughly clean, for which purpose a cabinet-maker's scraper answers admirably. But, when scraping, care must be taken not to press too heavily on the flat surfaces of the wood, or else the nearest row of cells will probably be crushed, to an extent, perhaps, not noticed at the time, but which will cause dripping before long.

Having cleaned your section, wrap it at once in waxed paper, or put it up in a close tin box, as air-tight as possible, so as to retain the essential oil of the flowers and preserving the distinctive flavour; and store in a moderately warm place, protected from draughts. This prevents both crystallization and weeping. Honey is a supersaturated liquid, i.e., it has more than a natural quantity of solids for the amount of water. Hence it has a tendency either to crystallize or to absorb more moisture from the atmosphere. Exposed to damp air it absorbs moisture; and thus becomes thin, and increases in bulk; so that the space it occupied previously in the cell no longer contains it, and it forces its way through the capping in minute drops, and makes a weeping section. Therefore, keep your sections in a dry, warm place.

Now, to get the sections safely to market. This matter is treated in a sufficiently full manner on page 6 of I.B.J., Vol. II., in the circular to bee-keepers issued by the C. D. Board. For sending sections by parcel post the following method has given excellent results with the Congested Districts Board. An open crate is made with two end pieces, 6 inches square, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ inch thick. The sides are made of 3 pieces of sawn plaster laths to each side, cut just long enough to make a crate 2 inches longer, inside measurement, than the bundle of sections; i.e., for 3 sections, make your crate measure 8 inches long inside; for 5, 1 foot. It is hardly safe to exceed five in one crate, even with sections well fastened to the wood all round. Press into the crate a sufficient bed of straw; and pack your bundle of sections into it, tied in a row with cardboard at ends, as before. Bring the straw round them on top, and nail on your open lid, consisting, like the sides, of 3 pieces of lath. Wrap round with brown paper, on which paste your red *fragile* label; and write the address on a fairly large tie-on label, on which affix the stamps.—M. H. READ, Clonoughlis, Straffan Station.

(To be continued).

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SPARE QUEENS.

Have you been inundated with enquiries where queen bees could be had? If not, I have, and never have I met so many orphan stocks. It is all very well to advise uniting, but the advice is not easily followed by those who have but one stock. The phenomenal losses in queens this year point to the wisdom of bee-keepers providing themselves with spare queens. Nucleus-hives for nursing or preserving young or spare queens are very good in their way, but will not provide them at a time when often most wanted: that is, in the spring, and for such emergencies, Mr. Wells' plan (which, by the way, he tells us led on to the idea of the double queen hive, which has gained for him such a world-wide fame) is

be removed, and the stocks united by simply lifting the dummy very late at night without disturbing the bees, and stopping up the back entrance. But while the above system might be adopted with advantage in every apiary, there is a growing demand for the production of queens reared under the most favourable conditions—the natural impulse of swarming during the height of the honey flow. It is to be hoped that some of our advanced bee-keepers, who have leisure to devote to that part of the science, will take the matter up and advertise in your columns both home-raised foreign bees as well as crosses with the "aboriginal." I know of more than one bee-keeper who has gone in for selling spare queens this year, but as the demand was so much in ex-



WINTER IN FLORIDA—EDITOR HILL AMONG HIS BEES.

worthy of consideration, and, I think, should be adopted by every bee-keeper.

The method, as given by him, is as follows:—When packing up for winter he utilizes the space behind the dummy to keep spare queens: often on as few as three frames, with an entrance formed by an augur, with a side of a section for an alighting board. These spare queens could be secured either by obtaining lots of driven bees which, if hived on frames of honey, would pull through the winter well: or queen cells cut out from stocks to prevent swarming, and placed with, say, three frames of bees; or from stocks too weak to chance wintering by themselves. Such spare queens, when required to head queenless stocks in the apiary, or for sale, could

cess of the supply he had no need to advertise.—THE BEE MAN.

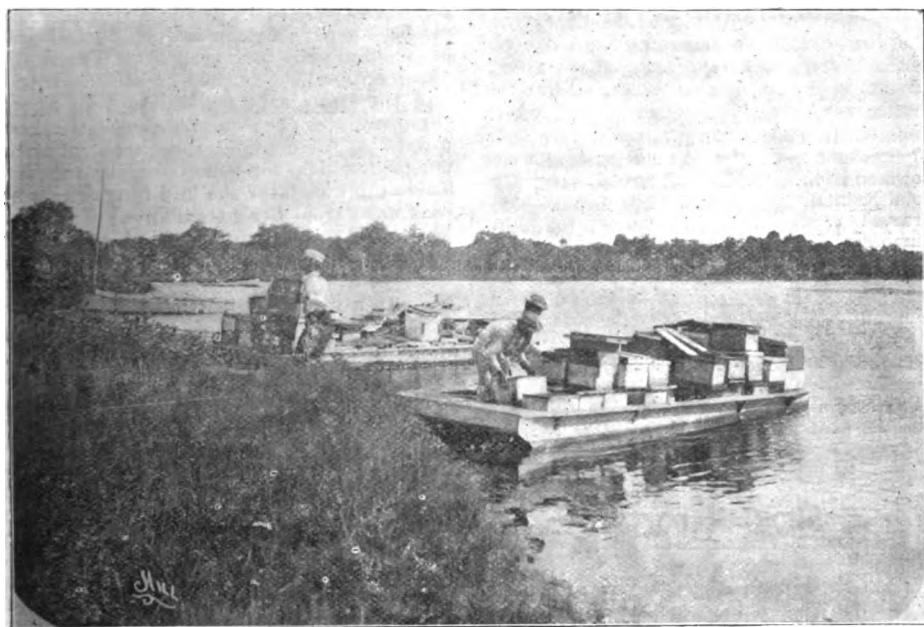
MIGRATORY BEE-KEEPING IN FLORIDA.

Since the days of the ancient Egyptians, who used to take advantage of the successive development of the nectar-producing flora, by transporting their bees, upon flat boats, up and down the valley of the Nile, the same idea has probably been practised to a greater or less extent in various parts of the world. The idea, therefore, is not new. However, it may be of interest to many readers of THE IRISH BEE JOURNAL to have a glimpse of the methods pursued to-day by migratory bee-keepers of Florida—"the Land of Flowers."

Indian River, be it known, is a sheet of tide-water running parallel to the east-coast of Florida. Its width varies from one to six miles, and is separated from the sea by a series of long, narrow islands. So straight is its tidal course that a line drawn taut, a distance of 120 miles, would not touch either shore at any point. Thus an ideal waterway is afforded for the transportation of bees to new pastures.

The chief sources of nectar supply along the river banks are wild pennyroyal, which blooms from December to March. This aromatic herb furnished a honey of beautiful whiteness, heavy in body, and possessing a very decided flavour of spice, agreeable to many, but not enjoyed by all. In April follows the saw palmetto (*Sabal serulata*) with its massive festoons of creamy-

months, thus enabling the alert bee-keeper to increase his annual crops by moving. Some very large crops of honey have been produced on the river—averages per colony of 300 to 420 pounds; but such instances are rare. It occurs, not infrequently, that the conditions of the weather at harvest time prevent the bees from gathering a profitable crop. The expenses of moving have to be met, the same during seasons of failure as in the productive years. Miserable ants, the dragon-fly, bears, and storms are obstacles with which we have to contend; so that our "rose" is not without its "thorn." Winter losses from cold and long confinement, of course, do not bother us. We are singularly free, also, from fatal maladies with which the bee is afflicted elsewhere.



MOVING TO THE ISLANDS FOR MANGROVE HONEY.

white flowers, secreting an amber-coloured honey, which is readily taken in the markets. This is one of the main flows usually, as it spreads itself profusely over hundreds of square miles of the Florida coast. In June and July we have the "black mangrove" (*Avicennia tomentosa*), and the cabbage palmetto (*Chamaerops palmetto*), which open up with their bounteous supply of light honey. The former grows only on the low lands of the islands where the tides bathe its roots, hence it is necessary to move the bees from the fields of earlier bloom on the main land, if we are to share its harvest.

It will be noted that the various flows are scattered over a period of several

The early flow from pennyroyal tends to put the colonies in excellent condition for the more important harvest which follows from saw palmetto in April and May. In order to secure the best ranges, however, it is generally necessary to move the bees. The accompanying pictures, taken by your correspondent, will give readers of the IRISH BEE JOURNAL a glimpse of the operation, and scenes familiar to the migratory bee-keeper of Florida's east coast. By the use of a large boat, and with careful handling, it is not usually deemed necessary to secure the frames at all. Sites are usually selected adjacent to the river shore, so that the hives are conveniently carried to the transports, and landed, upon arrival,

upon the new stands, perhaps fifty miles distant.

Owing to the humidity of our summer atmosphere, our climate is not adapted to the production of comb honey. Perhaps 95 per cent. of the product is marketed in extracted form in barrels. The work of extracting must necessarily be done in improvised sheds or tents, in such isolated and primeval localities; which are frequently quite remote from inhabited districts. There is, however, a fascination about this wild life and rough-and-tumble style of living; and your correspondent has found a day spent with a brother bee-keeper, in his lonely camp amid the hum of bees and roaring surf, fraught with interest and pleasure.—H. E. HILL, Editor, *American Bee-Keeper, Fort Pierce, Florida, June 16th, 1902.*



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Prepared for the IRISH BEE JOURNAL.)

AT BALLYCONNELL, JUNE, 1902.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Average Maximum Temperature... | 63° 6. |
| Average Minimum ,, | 47° 7. |
| Highest " " | 78° on 30th |
| Lowest " " | 39° on 11th. |
| Total Rainfall" ... | 1.91 inches. |
| Greatest " " | 35 " (on 19th). |
| Number of Rainy Days ... | 14 |

S. B. ROE, *Surgn. Genl., C.B.*

HONEY IMPORTS.

The value of Honey imported into the United Kingdom in the month of June, 1902, was £4,294. From a return supplied to the IRISH BEE JOURNAL by the Statistical Office, H.M. Customs, London.



Show Reports.

FIXTURES.

August 6th—Nenagh.

August 6th—North Kildare Horticultural Society, at Lucan.

December 9th to 11th—Royal Dublin Society's, at Dublin.

CORK EXHIBITION.

The *Irish Times* of July 14th says:—“One of the most interesting exhibits made by the Department of Agriculture is that of the huge hive where the various processes of work can be observed without any risk. The work being done by the Department in the matter of bee-culture is most useful, and the outlook for bee-keepers is a most hopeful one.”

A CURIOUS PERFORMANCE.—Mr. T. W. H. Banfield sends us a very interesting account of most remarkable behaviour on the part of Mr. Read's bees, which were placed in the Mammoth Bee-Skep for exhibition in an observatory hive on June 11. It ap-

pears that on June 18th, at 11 a.m., the queen and most of the bees left the hive, and remained away for a considerable time. On June 27th, at 3.30 p.m., they all left again. Mr. Banfield, who was present, examined the hive very carefully. It was perfectly empty of bees, there were patches of capped worker-brood on both sides of the frame, three cells containing brood eight or nine days old, but not an egg nor a young grub to be seen; and this, Mr. Banfield declares that he can “swear to.” He came to the conclusion that the queen was a virgin gone off to be mated, and that the bees had decided to follow her. So he took up a position outside and watched. At 4.5 o'clock the stock returned, “flying at a terrible pace.” The queen on alighting was “greatly agitated, running backwards and forwards, the bees around her fanning with abdomen high.” The onlookers were greatly interested, and “two old bee-keepers were nearly off their heads at seeing such an event.” When the queen entered she seemed greatly agitated, and the bees in high delight. In about three minutes they quieted down, the bees formed a circle round the queen, offering her food, which, for some time, she refused. Three minutes later she laid four eggs, and took food from her attendants. Ten days later the cells were capped, and two workers were discovered emerging from their cells. Mr. Banfield's theory is that the queen was a virgin (though she carried on her return none of the usual signs which follow a wedding trip), and he wants to know what was the origin of the workers that hatched out on July 7th.

Mr. Read, who, as the proprietor of the eccentric stock, ought to know its peculiarities, admits that this is an extraordinary incident. He declares that that queen was not a virgin, but was laying regularly up to June 10th, and his theory is that the bees were dissatisfied with their new quarters from the first, and resolved on finding another home as soon as their brood hatched—they had been short of food for some days—that when they decamped and clustered and found how few they were, they changed their minds and returned rather than face the cold world; that they had not been stimulating the queen to lay during their period of unrest, and that, having resolved to make the best of the situation, they stimulated her on their return.

It is, however, suggested in other quarters that the stock went out to see the Exhibition; or that they were dissatisfied with the bare flagpole over the skep, and that when the new flag shall have been flung to the breeze aloft, the queen will flag no more below in the matter of egg-laying! However, this stock, with its vagaries, is arousing much curiosity in the South, and is not the least interesting item in an Exhibition so full of wonders.

CLONAKILTY, June 6th.—Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture the Bee Tent appeared in charge of Mr. Read, who was ably assisted by Mr. Banfield. The press of visitors interested in the lectures and manipulations was so great as to fully tax the powers of both gentlemen; and even when the horse-jumping was in progress many found the Bee Tent the superior attraction. They know how to enter thoroughly into the spirit of a show at Clonakilty; and it is expected that a great impetus has been given to the bee-keeping industry in West Cork.

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Expert Advice.

Queries must reach the Editor, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod, NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF THE MONTH. Urgent queries requiring replies per post must be accompanied by a STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. Writing should be on ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

◆◆◆◆◆
SPACING COMBS : ITALIAN BEES.

(61) (a) Is two inches from centre to centre the proper distance to space combs? (b) Is the Italian bee better than the ordinary bee, or what kind of bee is best? (c) If the Italian bee was crossed with the ordinary bee would it be an improvement to the latter?—ALBERT SIXSMITH, Co. Caran.

REPLY.—(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in brood chamber is right. Many allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in super boxes with advantage. (See March Journal, page 112). (b) The Italian is more gentle, more prolific, and a better worker. (c) Yes.

HYBRIDS.

(62) I have a stock of hybrid Ligurians which are splendid workers, but rather more difficult to manage than my other stocks. I should like to know is this a general experience before going in for more bees of the same kind.—J. CATHCART, Belfast.

REPLY.—There are exceptions, but as a general rule hybrids are a little hot in temper as compared with pure-bred. What matter? If they bring you better results, the extra difficulty in managing will be amply repaid.

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RECEIVED WITH RENEWALS.

I like the I.B.J. It gives value for the money.—REV. F. DE B. SIDLEY, D.D.

I am sending my subscription, 1s. 6d., for the dear little IRISH BEE JOURNAL. I would be glad to see it twice a month during the summer.—EDWARD LAMBE.

Thanks for nine copies of the Journal, which I shall distribute, and try and get as many subscribers as I possibly can. I enclose P.O. for subscriptions from the following.— Some more have promised to send you their subscriptions.—THOMAS McGRATH, Co. Kilkenny.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

EXTRACTED OR RUN HONEY.

CIRCULAR TO BEE-KEEPERS.

In the Instructions in Bee-keeping issued by the Board in 1900, on page 75, are set forth some of the advantages to be gained by extracting honey instead of selling it in the comb, both with regard to the increased profit per stock and also to the maintenance of strong stocks and the prevention of swarming.

As a result of inquiries recently made by the Board it has been ascertained that there is a market for large quantities of run honey at prices which bear out their views, as expressed in the Instructions referred to, and which make it even more evident that considerable advantage would accrue to bee-keepers by the more general adoption of the practice of extracting. At first sight this may not appear to be clear, as (a) the labour in dealing with the honey is somewhat greater; (b) the price of Run Honey is lower per lb. than that of first-class section honey; added to which (c) there is the initial cost of the extracting outfit. [See *Instruction in Bee-keeping*, p. 76.]

With regard to (a), the increased labour is largely counterbalanced by the reduced manipulation in comparison with the working under the section system which includes preparation of sections, placing and interchanging crates ["tiering"] according to the variations of the honey flow, so as to force the bees to properly complete all sections without running the danger of swarming: all which matters require constant attention and considerable skill and experience. As to (b), the inquiries mentioned above tend to show that a considerable change has taken place in the honey market, and that the demand for Run Honey is steadily increasing at prices which give more remunerative results than the higher prices obtained for section honey. (c) The initial cost of the extracting outfit is more than compensated for by the annual saving in cost of sections, foundation boxes, cases, loss and damage in transit, higher rate of freights, and also greater labour in packing sections, which require much more space as well as more careful packing than Run Honey in tins.

The increased profit from extracting is due principally to the largely increased return of honey obtainable by each stock under this system.

Under the system of sections a proportion of the bees are engaged in the drawing out of the foundation into comb, and the honey collected depends on the space ready for storage; in the extraction system an unlimited supply of empty comb, ready drawn out, can be supplied at any time, and the stock have not to prepare it, and

can, therefore, devote their attention to the collection of the honey, and thus obtain an enormously increased yield of honey during the flow.

It is estimated that an average strong stock worked on the extraction system can collect from one-and-a-half to twice as much honey as the same stock under the system of sections, and allowing for the Run Honey being sold at a lower price this still gives better results for that system.

Some of the other advantages of the system are that stocks are less liable to swarm and that they remain stronger, that irregular or imperfectly capped or discoloured honey can be dealt with instead of only fetching a low price, and that the cappings can be melted down and sold.

The system of extracting will be found most suitable where the apiary consists of three or more stocks, and can be carried on advantageously where some of the stocks are worked on the section plan, as all unfinished or unsaleable sections can then be extracted, and the combe, when suitable, returned to the crates for re-filling.

During the coming season the Board's Bee-keeping Inspector will give instruction by means of lectures and demonstrations at local centres in the methods of extracting and the management of stocks under that system. Associations wishing to avail themselves of these lectures should apply to the Board to fix a date on which the lecturer will attend. In applying, they should give particulars of the accommodation available, and the probable numbers who will attend; they should also arrange for making the arrangement widely known, so as to make certain of a good attendance when a date has been fixed.

With a view to further assisting Bee-keepers who wish to adopt the system of extracting, the Board have arranged to supply Extracting Outfits for this season, for cash payment, on the following terms:

Outfit No. 1. Suitable for the use of one Bee-keeper—1 Extractor, 1 Small Ripener and Strainer, 1 Uncapping Knife; price, £1.

Outfit No. 2. Supplied only to Bee-keepers' Associations—1 Extractor with Case, 1 Large Ripener with Strainer and Case, 5 Small Ripeners with one Strainer, 1 Uncapping Knife; price, £1 15s.

Extracting Outfits will not be supplied to Associations if, owing to the existence of Foul Brood, it is not considered desirable that Extractors should be passed from member to member.

The Board have only a limited number of extracting outfits on hand, and cannot guarantee to supply an unlimited number. Applications should, therefore, be sent in early.

F. W. D. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

28 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Association Reports.

I. B. K. A.

COMMITTEE MEETING, July 3, at 12.30. Present—Rev. P. Kavanagh, C.C., in the chair; Rev. J. G. Diggles, Messrs. Anderson, Delap, Gillies, and Read, *Hon. Sec.*

Read letters from Rev. Dr. Tristram and Messrs. Filgate and De Courcey acknowledging receipt of notification of their opinion on the Committee.

The Secretary reported on the preliminary examination of Messrs. R. J. Murray and T. W. H. Banfield. Examination allowed in both cases.

The Secretary reported a successful show at Clonakilty and a large sale of the *IRISH BEE JOURNAL* and of *Instruction in Bee-Keeping*.

Read letter from Mr. Booth, requesting the loan of Bee Tent for Malahide Show. Ordered that the Tent be lent in charge of Mr. Read, and on the usual terms, viz., 10s. per day, freight to and fro, and cost of repairs if injured.

Read letter from Secretary, New Ross Show, asking the Committee to nominate judges. Ordered that the Secretary reply, suggesting the names of Messrs. O'Bryen and Drought.

Ordered that the Secretary write to the Royal Dublin Society to the effect that the I. B. K. A. is prepared to suggest a judge or judges for the Winter Show.

SPECIAL MEETING OF MEMBERS, July 3, at 1 o'clock. Twelve members present. Mr. Diggles proposed that Rev. Father Kavanagh take the Chair. Mr. Abbott proposed Mr. Gillies. Mr. Gillies was elected by 7 votes to 5.

The agenda consisted of the following resolution—"That Mr. J. M. Gillies be removed from the position of *Hon. Sec. of the Association*."

The Committee, and Mr. Gillies, and Mr. Abbott had applied for proxy votes in accordance with the bye-law unanimously adopted on May 12. The Committee produced 57 proxy forms, Mr. Gillies, 1; Mr. Abbott *nil*. Messrs. Gillies, Abbott, Delap, and Watson thereupon objected to the use of proxy votes. Mr. Delap, on examining the Rules and Bye-law, withdrew his objection. After a lengthened discussion the resolution was put from the chair, when there voted for it—62, and against—7. The chairman, however, said, "I declare that the resolution is lost by 7 votes to 5, and that proxy votes are inadmissible." M. H. READ, *Hon. Sec.*

CORK ASSOCIATION.

The Cork bee-keepers held their monthly meeting on Saturday in the Crawford Technical Institute, Mr. David Hunter, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes having been signed, Mr. Blemens, who had just been elected horticulturist and lecturer in bee-keeping by the

County Committee of Agriculture, was warmly congratulated on his appointment, and the Chairman assured him that the Cork Bee-keepers' Association would willingly co-operate with him in all matters connected with the advancement of bee-keeping in the county. Resolutions were adopted asking the D.A.T.I. to arrange for the Examination of Candidates for Expert Certificates; and also to take steps to have foul brood placed on the same footing as other infectious diseases. It was decided to send an exhibit of this year's honey to the monster bee skep, Cork Exhibition, and a number of members promised to assist in making the exhibit worthy of the Association.—W. DEELY, Hon. Sec.

WEST CARBERY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.
A meeting has been held at Union Hall, Co. Cork, for the purpose of forming a local bee-keepers' association. Miss Nellie Somerville, of Park Cottage, who has taken much trouble to obtain instruction for those keeping bees, had arranged with Mr. Turlough O'Bryen to give object lessons in the management of swarms. This, Mr. O'Bryen did in the afternoon, and in the evening gave a most interesting lecture on the subject. He pointed out the great advantages of local combination. Of those present fourteen decided to form an association at once, and it is expected that several others will join. It is to be called the "West Carbery Bee-keepers' Association." Colonel Spaight was elected President. Mrs. Powell, Vice-President; and Miss Constance Spaight, Hon. Sec. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Bryen for his interesting lecture, and to Miss Nellie Somerville for the great interest she has taken in the matter, and for giving those present an opportunity of meeting Mr. O'Bryen. The second meeting was held at Union Hall on July 7th. It was well attended. Miss Nellie Somerville gave an interesting lecture on hiving swarms, and gave advice to several in difficulties. At the end some new members gave in their names. The meeting was considered a success, and it was decided to have another on Monday, August 4th. Nineteen of those present gave in their subscriptions, and four new members were enrolled.—CONSTANCE SPAIGHT, Hon Sec.

OMAGH B. K. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

A meeting of the Committee of the Mid-Tyrone Co-operative Bee-Keepers' Association has been held. Mr. E. Arnold was called to the chair. Mr. Kerr (as Secretary *pro tem.*) then gave a short account of what he had done since the formation and registration of the Society. On the motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Cathcart, Mr. W. A. McCausland was unanimously elected Honorary Secretary.

On the motion of Dr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. George White, it was resolved to make application for the affiliation of the

Association with the Irish Bee-Keepers' Federation, Ltd. Mr. Arnold made a suggestion of bringing the Bee Tent to Omagh in order that the members of the Association might have an opportunity of witnessing an exhibition in the management and handling of bees, and hearing a lecture, either from Rev. Mr. Digges or Mr. Reid.—W. A. McCausland, Hon. Sec.

SOUTH LEITRIM B.K. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The Committee met in Mohill on July 14th by request of the Secretary of the County Agricultural Committee to advise upon the selection of an Instructor in Bee-keeping for the South Riding. Rev. J. G. Digges, President, in the chair, seven members present.

The scheme, as approved by the Department, was submitted, and was received with hearty approval. A letter was read from the County Secretary, asking the Committee to nominate a suitable person for the position of Instructor. Mr. W. Reid, Secretary of the Society, and Expert I.B.K.A., was unanimously selected.—W. Reid, Hon. Sec.

CROSSDONKEY CO-OPERATIVE BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY, LTD.

A general meeting of members was held in the National School on June 27th, at 7.30 p.m., T. Meikle, Esq., J.P., in the chair. Rev. J. G. Digges delivered a lecture upon modern bee-keeping. Much interest was manifested by all present, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer brought the proceedings to a close.



Our Letter Bag.

Letters from subscribers must reach the Editor.

I. B. Journal, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod, not later than the 20th of the month, must be written on ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY, and must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers—not necessarily for publication. The writers are alone responsible for the opinions expressed in their communications. We do not undertake to return rejected correspondence.

THE SMYTH HIVE.

SIR,—Among many curios in the Monster Skep at the Cork Exhibition I was not pleased to see the "Smyth" hive, as the glorious description given of it in the June number conveyed quite a different idea to that which a minute examination lead. It is not pleasant to run down the efforts of a fellow bee-keeper, but on the other hand I think it would be very mischievous to allow the public to believe the hive was one that any sensible bee-keeper should for a moment seriously consider putting any unfortunate stock of bees into. I am forced to the conclusion that it is better in this instance rather to hurt the feelings of one person than to suffer the feelings of the

many. It is difficult to take up seriously each particle in this hive which one would most object to. For instance how can one find words to sufficiently condemn a bar frame which is more rude in construction, more awkward, more ungainly, and far more difficult to attach foundation to than that which was first started by the inventor of the bar frame? I don't think the great professor Langstroth would feel complemented at seeing this latest 20th century frame classed with his. Does Dr. Smyth believe that heat is injurious to the prosperity of the brood, or that cold is the means of stamping out foul-brood? I fear his exalted medical skill, will be insufficient to persuade bee-keepers that this is so, and yet no frame could be made to carry out the purpose of exhausting the heat of the hive more successfully than these iron sided frames without shoulders. Practical bee-keepers who remember with what tenacity frames are fastened to the crates, will be tempted to ask the learned inventor, what position they will be in when a crate or sections will be twisted off, or does he imagine that because he allows a space between the frames and the side of the hive, that the bees will be considerate enough to make no brace comb? Enough on the bar-frame. But what will the bee-keeper say to a body box a foot deep, and with ample space below the frames for gentlemen snails to walk through? And fearing these tourists that are fond of frequenting hives should have any difficulty in entering, he has by an ingenious construction enabled the floor board to drop down in the front to form a "Jacob's ladder" for them! We are told by the very able advocate of the hive, that it is to prevent the crude mode of hoisting up the body box with crow-bars, etc., that the floor board is made to drop. I cannot distinguish between the cruelty of crushing bees by allowing the body box to descend on them, or of pressing them up by an ascending floor board, it reminds one of the dispute as to whether it was the under jaw or the upper jaw of the alligator killed the man! But to return, had Dr. Smyth travelled a little through the apiaries of Ireland he would find that very few bee-keepers commit such stupid blunders. Ventilation, when required, can be more effectually and simply done, by having a ventilating hole in the floor board covered with perforated zinc and a sliding wood shutter underneath. I confess it is hard to take up this hive seriously, as its every feature seems a caricature on modern bee-keeping. I trust the learned doctor will not be vexed with these remarks, for the faults in this hive are properly natural of a man who has taken up bee-keeping as a hobby and not as a commercial standpoint.—E. B. DROUGHT, 23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

THE "SMYTH HIVE."

SIR,—While on a visit to the Cork Exhibition, and like many another bee-man, in search of more light in matters relating to improvements in the construction of hives, I was naturally attracted to the big skep, where, among other exhibits, I was struck with the unique appearance of the Smyth hive, which, I felt, required close inspection after the description given in the IRISH BEE JOURNAL for June. As we live in an age of inventions and patents, I looked, but alas! in vain, for the commendable features which the latest addition to the novelties in bee-keeping is reputed to possess. Suffice it to say, that the experienced bee-keeper who can advocate the adoption of such a hive as a preventive of foul-brood, or possessing any other real economic advantages, has yet a great deal to learn in up-to-date bee management for profit. The writer infers that double walls or dead air spaces are conducive to the development of foul-brood. After fifteen years experience with double and single-walled hives I consider that double-walled hives are a decided advantage in warding off or treating foul-brood, as it affords a convenient receptacle for naphthaline; besides, it affords a means of applying other antiseptics periodically without resorting to the objectionable practice of manipulating diseased stocks unnecessarily, and thus tending to spread the pest.

Bees when left to manage their own sanitary conditions cannot at all times be classed as good scavengers; and to my mind the greatest defect in hives of the present day is the want of a perforated zinc floor, with perforations at five holes to the inch, and allowing at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch space between zinc floor and a flap-door hinged at front and fastened at back with screws on buttons. Such a floor possesses many advantages as affording ample ventilation in sweltering hot weather; a convenient way of removing the greater part of the debris found in hives in early spring without disturbing the stocks; also a convenient way of applying disinfectants in treating foul-brood; and, above all, ensuring a dry footing for the bees at all seasons of the year especially in districts where ivy is plentiful, and from which they gather large supplies—if the weather permits—till the end of November, when, owing to frost at nights, the bees are unable to expel the excessive moisture, and the floors become so wet that they must either wade or go aloft—even under perfectly absorbent coverings. The advantages of liberal ventilation from the floor in conjunction with shade—if only with a few branches—are most perceptible in oppressively hot weather, as hives freely ventilated over the whole floor space continue to work vigorously, while those on non-ventilating floors, although propped up the

orthodox half-inch, remain partially idle during the hottest parts of the day. Another advantage to be claimed for the ventilating floor is that hives so fitted can be removed at the close of the white clover season to a heather district, long journeys by road and rail, with a minimum of risk from overheating and the collapsing of the combs. I may add that the idea is not a new one, as I adopted it fourteen years ago from a hive recommended to me by the late Mr. William Thompson, of Auchenraith, Lanarkshire (better known as the "Lanarkshire Bee-keeper"). Even if it should be considered that I am advocating too much air, I thank you in anticipation for insertion.—PETER BROCK, *Dublin*.

[We are not surprised that the Smyth Hive and our correspondent's description of it in our June issue should have aroused the interest of such capable bee-men as Messrs. Drought and Brock, and others for whose letters we cannot find room this month. We see the beginning of a very pretty argument here, and we shall be glad to facilitate discussion within reasonable limits.—ED.]

CONSTRUCTION OF HIVES.

SIR.—The hives in this part of the country, and I believe generally throughout Ireland, are so constructed as to admit of the bar-frames extending only from right to left. In England, in the favourite makes, the frames run from front to back. As to why we, in Ireland, have made this departure I have never been able to satisfy myself fully, and I should feel greatly obliged if some of your readers would convince me that our make is the better one. I have had some experience with both makes of hives, with the result that were I remodelling my apiary to-morrow I should have no other hives save those with the frames running back to front. The advantages which this make of hive possesses are simple and easily understood—1. It affords the bees a much more comfortable home in winter, owing to the double walls on all sides. 2. Winter packing is rendered simpler and more effective. 3. Less liability of combs next entrance being spoiled from damp. 4. Better ventilation is afforded during the heat of summer. 5. Brood raising is commenced earlier than in hives of the usual type. 6. It permits the bees to build their combs in their natural position. The manufacturers of hives and appliances would do well not to confine themselves to one stereotyped make, but to be in a position to allow the bee-keeper to select the hive which he considers best; otherwise they need not complain if they find orders for hives going to the other side of the Channel.—GEORGE FREDERICK O'DONNELL, *Co. Mayo*.

[Here is another subject for discussion. Let us have the views of experienced bee-men upon the rival methods.—ED.]

MORE GOOD BUSINESS IN CO. MAYO.

DEAR SIR.—I find there are twenty-nine bee-keepers in this district, thirteen of whom I have started, or in some way assisted. New parties are (just to-day) negotiating with me to start them in the bee craft. If you can spare a few copies of IRISH BEE JOURNAL for distribution, I think I can "wisely" place them in the hands of probable subscribers. And anything I can do to widen and extend circulation of your valuable Journal in this district will be done with good will. If a subscription is needed to cover cost you can call on me as on my friend, John Fleck. I am indebted to your Journal in discovering Mr. Fleck for me. We are both from Co. Antrim. We are now corresponding. I am grateful to find a new function of the bee, viz., to discover and unite long-lost distant friends.—W. LITCH, *Co. Mayo*.

[Many thanks. We are glad to see Mr. Fleck's good example followed in Mayo. Your help is highly valued.—ED.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. PILKINGTON (*Co. Tipperary*).—*Irish Bee Journal*. Many thanks for remittance. We have sent the copies to the addresses named.

PATRICK McALEER (*Co. Tyrone*).—*Beginning Bee-keeping*. We have sent you the copies of this Journal which you asked for. The Secretary of Mid-Tyrone Association is Mr. Wm. McCausland, 58 Market Street, Omagh. He can supply you with what you require.

DANIEL LOONEY (*Cork*).—*Bee Insurance Scheme*. The scheme is not yet applicable to Ireland. See July issue, page 34.

HENRY DUFFY (*Co. Meath*).—*Naphthaline*. We are glad to hear that you have escaped so well. Renew as required, and keep a careful look out for disease at the close of the season. Many thanks for your support of the cause.

CHARLES G. PURKIS (*Co. Galway*).—We are grateful for your very interesting letter, and are glad to renew acquaintance with your friend. That swarm must be a "stunner."

MISS N. SOMERVILLE (*Co. Cork*).—You ought to start a society, and apply for assistance from the County Instructor, Mr. Blemens.

RECEIVED WITH THANKS.—Rev. H. De Vere Hunt, The Bee-man.

GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.—Copies sent to Miss N. Somerville.

I have just read the IRISH BEE JOURNAL for this month, and have, as I always do, enjoyed it much. Last year, about this time I commenced bee-keeping, and I owe my success largely to the information contained in your valued and eagerly looked-for Journal.—G. KILPATRICK

The Month's Work.

The weather suddenly turned, about the 22nd June, to almost tropical heat, and for about ten days there was a heavy flow of honey. Since then the temperature is variable, little work being carried on, some nights the supers being almost deserted, the next the bees clustering outside; and, unless we soon get a change for the better, the honey harvest in this part of the country will be a total failure.

TAKING THE HARVEST.—Except in heather districts, the chief work for the month will be, first, the removal of supers, and then to prepare for the coming winter. Of all work connected with the apiary none requires so much care as the removal of honey. Towards the end of the season, when honey gets scarce, bees may begin to show temper, and to develop robbing propensities. A little judicious care then may prevent very serious mischief. Much depends on the selection of a suitable day, the evening of a fine day being about the best time, as bees are often irritable in the middle of the day during very hot weather. Dull, cloudy weather is about the worst for this operation. When taking honey, unless an apiary is kept perfectly quiet, serious trouble may be caused to all about. Be careful not to expose supers or honey an instant longer than can be helped, and do not leave drops of honey or syrup lying about. One must always be on the watch against robbing late in the season.

SUPERS.—The nights may soon be getting chilly, and, if weather is broken, bees will begin to take down any unsealed honey to the brood nest, and as it is often hard to get them to seal over the sections late in the season, a careful watch should be kept on all supers, and every means taken to keep them as warm as possible. Crates, as finished, can be removed, and unfinished ones sorted—those sections which are nearly finished being placed to the outside, and the unsealed in the centre of the crate. Except in heather districts there is little use giving fresh crates after the lime is over.

SECTIONS.—As removed from the hives should be scraped clean from propolis, and if stored in a dry, warm cupboard, with an even temperature of about 65 degs. Fahr., and protected from wasps, mice, and draught, they will keep for an indefinite time. Each package could be wrapped in paper, and piled one on the other with thin pieces of wood placed on the edge of the racks.

EXTRACTING.—While honey is coming in the more the extractor is used the more honey they will store; still it is well to remember that bees will not seal over the cells till the honey is ripe. As unripe honey is liable to turn sour, combs for extracting

should, where possible, be perfectly sealed over. All honey should be extracted before the end of the month; it will not run so freely after that. The frames may be returned the same evening to be cleaned by the bees before being put by for the winter.

STIMULATION.—As August and September bred bees survive the winter best, a little gentle feeding should be kept up for a few weeks after the supers are removed. It excites the queen to further egg-laying, and so raises a strong population for winter. Syrup for stimulating may be made as follows:—10 lb. pure cane sugar, 7 pints of water, a little vinegar and salt; boil for a few minutes, stirring it to prevent burning, till sugar is dissolved. When removed from the fire add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or one tablespoonful of Naphthol Beta solution as a preventative or cure for foul-brood. It can be had ready prepared from Messrs. Hamilton Long and Co., 3 Lower Sackville Street.

RE-QUEENING.—Any time after the young queen begins to lay, re-queening can be carried out. First remove the old queen and cage the young one for forty-eight hours on a few cells of honey, releasing her late in the afternoon by cutting with a circular cut into the cage from the opposite side of the comb, leaving the plug of wax in the comb. The bees will then eat through the comb, thereby releasing her majesty. Get all requeening over, if possible by the middle of the month.

FEEDING.—All late swarms or weak stocks should be fed. Feed after the bees have stopped flying for the day, a few teaspoonfuls every night being quite sufficient. Have all feeders covered when in use, and roofs bee-proof. Be economical, and manufacture feeders from tin canisters or screw-top bottles.—W. MORONEY.

THE

Irish Bee Journal

Established 1901.

(The Organ of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association).

A Monthly Journal devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers in Ireland.

J. G. DIGGES, M.A., EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All Correspondence and Business Communications to be addressed to the "Editor, *Irish Bee Journal*, LOUGH RYNN, DROMOD." Literary Matter and Business Letters must be written on separate sheets, and on one side of the paper only.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Annual Subscription, 1s. 6d., post free, in advance; Single Copies, 1d.; post free, 1d. Printed Receipts will be enclosed with the Journal; if required separately, per post, a stamped and addressed envelope must be sent.

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1902.

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The Federation will supply, at cost price, parcel post cases for the exhibits, and glazed cases at the Exhibition for sections. The exhibitor should supply his own labels, and should price his exhibits. The exhibits must bear the name of the Association, Society or Bee-keeper to whom they belong.

Prizes of 10/-, 7/6, and 5/- will be given for the best exhibits from Associations and Societies; and like prizes for the best exhibits from individual Bee-keepers.

The I. B. K. Association will award their silver and bronze medals to the two best exhibits of Honey, &c.

An Agent of the Department is in regular attendance to explain exhibits to visitors, and to book orders for the exhibitors. He will also stage and care their goods.

At the close of the Exhibition, the exhibits will be either sold for the owners or returned at the owners' risk and expense.

NOTICE TO APPLIANCE MANUFACTURERS.

The Exhibition of appliances is made in the same large straw skep as the honey exhibits; and the same Agent will book orders for the exhibitors and stage and care their goods. Space for each exhibitor—5ft. frontage by 3ft. deep, and 4ft. high (not to exceed) round the sides of the skep.

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Every reasonable care will be taken of the exhibits; but the Federation will not be responsible for loss or damage.

It is suggested that exhibitors who do not attend to stage their own exhibits, should send a sketch or photo with exhibit showing how they wish their exhibits staged.

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Established 1901.

(J. G. DIGGES, M.A., Editor.

No. 2. Vol. II.

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The Irish Bee-Keepers' Association.

FOUNDED 1881.

President—LORD ARDILAUN.

Vice-Presidents—THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN; MISS RUTHERFOORD; REV. CANON PROCTOR; HON. RICHARD BELLEW; ANTHONY TRAILL, ESQ., LL.D., M.D., S.F.T.C.D.; W. J. BRAMLEY, ESQ.

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R. J. Murray
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H. F. Norman
C. C. Riddall
W. Delap
J. H. Harwood
M. H. READ, Hon. Sec. and Treas.

The Irish Bee-keepers' Association was established in 1881, with the twofold object of advocating the more humane and intelligent treatment of the Honey Bee, and of bettering the condition of the cottagers of Ireland by the encouragement, improvement, and advancement of Bee Culture.

The Association sends to Shows, etc., all over Ireland, its Bee Exhibition Tents in the charge of Experts who give practical instruction in Modern Bee-keeping. Examinations are held and Expert Certificates are issued by the Association. Experts are sent out as Qualified Teachers and Inspectors of Apiaries. Extractor and accessories are lent to members. Assistance is given to members in the marketing of honey and the management of their stocks.

The IRISH BEE JOURNAL is the Official Organ of the Association.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.—5/-; for Tenant Farmers, 2/6; for Cottagers, 1/-; for affiliated Societies, 10/-.

M. H. READ, Hon. Sec., CLONOUGHLIS, STRAFFAN STATION.

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Next Session Commences 16th March, 1903.

Free Places are offered for Competition as follows:—To Students from Connaught, 7; Leinster, 6; Munster, 6; Ulster, 6. The examination for entrance and for free places will be held on 3rd March, 1903, at a centre in each Province.

Last day for receiving applications from intending candidates has been extended to 23rd February, 1903.

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**BELFAST & ORIENTAL
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The Irish Bee Journal.

No. 12. VOL. II.

APRIL, 1903.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Editorial.

THE I.B.K.A. ANNUAL REPORT.

The Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association is a very satisfactory record of progress. Although the year covered by the Report was one of the most disastrous that bee-keepers have experienced for a quarter of a century, there was a substantial increase in the membership; and though, during several months, the Association was occupied mainly with efforts to strengthen its Constitution, and to simplify the exercise by its members of their voting rights, a good deal of useful work was done to assist in various directions, the progress of the industry.

The Report, wisely, touches but lightly the difficulties which the Committee had to face and to overcome in the earlier months of the year; and in this respect the Committee show themselves in sympathy with the general feeling—that the future rather than the past calls for attention, and that the way should be left clear for such a reunion of interests as may best serve to the accomplishment of those objects which must ever occupy the chief place in the Association's regard.

Three important meetings are announced—the I.B.K.A. Annual Meeting on April 16, the Conversazione on the same evening, and the Federation Annual Meeting on the following day; and as it is probable that a large number of bee-keepers will visit the Metropolis in that week for the Spring Show, good attendances may be expected. The Conversazione may be said to be of the nature of an experiment. It is hoped that the members will take an interest in it, and in the attractive programme which has been prepared. Much good may be done by bringing bee-keepers together for the interchange of ideas, coupled with a little social enjoyment.

We have to thank the Committee for the reference in the Report to the work which the JOURNAL, as the Official Organ of the Association, has endeavoured to do, and for

the substantial assistance extended to us by the Committee during the year. If it can be said that the JOURNAL "has more than justified the expectations of the Committee and has resulted in a largely increased accession to the ranks of the I.B.K.A.," it must be gratefully acknowledged that the JOURNAL is indebted to the Association for much of the quite remarkable success which the Official Organ has enjoyed.

THE I. B. K. FEDERATION.

The Report of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Federation (Ltd.) shows that the effects of the late "disastrous season" were felt at the headquarters of the co-operators as they were by the members and federated societies in the country. A season which was described as "the worst in living memory," and which called forth such melancholy reports of failure as we published from all Ireland in our October issue, could not fail to have a depressing effect upon the operations of the Federation, which, from the nature of its business, must of necessity be subject to the same influences that act upon its members. Considering the extent of the interests which were arrayed against it; the difficulties which its Committee had to encounter in opening an entirely new business upon co-operative lines; and the ill-luck which added a season of exceptional scarcity to the troubles of its first year; a report more favourable could hardly have been expected.

The Committee echo the general complaint of Irish bee-keepers concerning the misfortunes of 1902; but, we are pleased to notice, they look forward hopefully to more prosperous results in the present year. A large development of the co-operative movement as applied to bee-keeping is expected in the near future, and with the increase of business which it will produce the Committee should be able to render a good account of themselves and their work. The General Meeting of members is called for April 17th, and it is hoped that there may be a large attendance.

THE GREAT STORM.

Not for sixty years, they say, has such a storm visited this country as that which fell upon us on the night of Feb. 26th. "It was outrageous," friend Mick says, and such no doubt it was; for the outrages committed, that wild night, upon the belongings of innocent bee-keepers were shocking to think of. Our own apiary stood its ground like a man; not so much as a roof shifted. Many an anxious peep was taken at the hives while the stormy winds did blow—there is a certain advantage in having your hives so close to the house that you can see them from your window without getting out of bed! But the woods on the west and a strong privet hedge to the south, and may be the stout ropes with heavy stones "weighting" the roofs, set the hurricane at defiance, and the little pets passed through the ordeal unscathed.

The said Mick looked doleful next morning when he called up to know what was to be done with his bees which had been "blown into the next townland!"

"Why did you let them blow away? That's not scientific bee-keeping."

"Ah! man alive, how could I help it, sure the storm was a terror to the world."

"Why did you not go out and sit upon them—anything rather than have them force-swarmed like that?"

"Sit on them, indeed. An I sitting at the fire all night; holding me knees for fear I'd be blew off the kitchen flewer."

A neighbour had his hives unroofed. But the next morning was beautifully calm and fine, not a leaf moving, so he went out and tied stones as advised in the JOURNAL last December! It is all nonsense that saying "Tis useless to shut the stable door when the horse has flown," first, because horses don't fly, not at least in this country, and, secondly, because if you shut the door it can't fly away, and so you save something. But what kind of door is a fellow to shut when his bees have flown "into the next townland"?

Friend Mick, turn up your I.B.J. at page 96, and shed a bitter tear. 'Twili do you good. Look at the pretty picture of the hive secured—the "might have been." Weep upon it freely: the roof is waterproof. And read again the advice you failed to follow—"Storms:—Bee-keepers who have their hives in exposed situations should take precautions against the danger of having them unroofed, and even upset during storms. Valuable stocks are frequently lost through carelessness in this respect." Then go after your "valuable stocks" and carry them home in a cullender!

It is reported that the Department's bees at the "Model Apiary" came to grief badly. We hesitate to describe the disaster as it has been described to us, but it is regret-

able. A large batch of letters have arrived with reports of damage done. We publish some of them. Everyone blames the storm; and it isn't fair. The storm couldn't help it; the bee-keeper could!

NOTICES.

Volume II. ends with this issue. The Index will be supplied with next month's JOURNAL.

The Editor will be glad to receive letters and photographs for Our Readers at Home columns, announcements of coming shows, etc.

No one connected with this JOURNAL is interested to the extent of a shilling a year in the sale of bee appliances. Please do not apply to us for catalogues or prices.

County Instructors who are willing to introduce the IRISH BEE JOURNAL to their pupils can have parcels of back numbers forwarded free to their addresses on application to this Office.

A large number of subscriptions terminate this month. Subscribers are reminded that when the JOURNAL is posted in a GREEN WRAPPER it signifies that the subscription has expired with that number, and that it is time to renew by a remittance to this office. The JOURNAL is not forwarded until the subscription has been renewed. Where applications for renewals are made direct per post the postage must, in every case, be charged.

IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Conversazione for bee-keepers will be held in the Hibernian Hotel, Dawson St., Dublin, on April 16th. Tea will be served from 7 p.m. There will be vocal and instrumental music at intervals, several well-known performers having kindly promised their assistance. Papers will be read on subjects of interest to the craft, and there will be a "Question Drawer" to which any member may forward queries. A Lantern Exhibition is also being arranged for. The Annual Meeting of the I.B.K.A. will be held on the same day. There will be cheap excursions to Dublin on all the Railways that week in connection with the R.D.S. Spring Show. Tickets for the Conversazione, 1s. each, on application to the Hon. Sec., M. H. Read, Clonoughlis, Straffan, Station. Application for tickets, and queries for the "Question Drawer," should be sent in at once. (See advertisement).

NOTES.

BEES 6,000 YEARS OLD.—At the International Apicultural Exhibition, Vienna, referred to last month, there is to be an exhibit of perfectly preserved specimens of mummified Egyptian bees, estimated to be 6,000 years old.

HONEY FRUIT CAKE.—Four eggs, five cups of flour, two cups of honey, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, half a pound of citron, one tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg. Bake in a slow oven.

LITTLE IRELAND AWAKE.—G. Colbourne, in the *Australasian Bee Keeper*, bewails the lack of organisation there, and says, "What a sleepy lot of fellows we Australians are? Even little Ireland can beat us hollow in regard to bee-keeping." Alas! we want a little waking up still in some of our Irish counties.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.—We desire to call special attention to the advertisement of the Department of Agriculture on page vi. We should like to hear that all the Free Scholarships offered had been taken by members of the bee-keeping craft. Go in, brother bee-keepers, and don't let the grass grow under your feet.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.—The contract for the Agricultural Building alone amounts to £106,000. It is to include a floor space of nearly 20 acres, and is to be completed by Sept. 1st. How much of the 20 acres will be occupied by Irish honey exhibits? It would be a glorious thing to beat our American friends on their own ground! Here is a chance for the D.A.T.I.

SUPPORTING OUR ADVERTISERS.—Mr. Brogan's letter published last month has already borne fruit. A large number of our readers have written, promising to act upon the suggestion. One of our advertisers reports quite a boom in a particular article within the past month, but some of our kind supporters omitted to "mention this paper" when ordering from him. This omission lessons the advantage to the JOURNAL. Another firm say that they have opened many good accounts with our readers since their advertisement appeared. We thank our friends very heartily and respectfully urge them to keep it up.

"A MERE TECHNICALITY."—It appears that a Mr. Matthew Kiely and a few of his friends in Cork have passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that the said Mr. Kiely has been "unjustly treated" by the I.B.K.A. Committee, "in being refused the certificate of bee expert on a mere technicality." Curious how quickly established Rules, when one has not the responsibility

of enforcing them, degenerate into mere technicalities! The conditions in force for a considerable time as applicable to a candidate for the Associations' Expert Certificate are:—1. He must be a member of the Association; 2. He must apply to the Secretary to have his name entered as a candidate; 3. He must pay the usual entrance fee; 4. He must supply the required testimonials; 5. He must pass a preliminary examination. The "mere technicality" consists in the failure to comply with any one of the five necessary conditions. What an unjust Committee it is, to be sure!

"SACKED."—Equally reasonable with the above is the complaint of a late member as to the application of Rule V. to his case, after he had, for twelve months, enjoyed the privileges of membership to which, under said Rule, he was not entitled at all, his subscription not having been paid. A member whose subscription continues in arrear up to Dec. 31 ceases to be a member under Rule V. The Committee have no authority to set aside Rules to order. Their function is to see that the Rules are observed. How the term "sacked" applies to the case, it is not easy to see.

CO. TIPPERARY MAKES HISTORY.—It appears that the Co. Tipperary Committee of Agriculture, having advertised for an Instructor in bee-keeping, sent forward the applicants to the Department for examination, with the result that a local candidate, who holds the Expert Certificate of the I.B.K.A. was selected. The local newspaper reports that at the next meeting of the committee a Mr. Grubb declared that "the bee-keeping industry was at so low a state in the district that it was not worth expending £500 a year on it," and it was decided to make no appointment. It means that Tipperary is not to have an Instructor because an Instructor is needed! There are hundreds of farmers and others in the county working bees on the antiquated methods, and losing hundreds upon hundreds of pounds per annum, for want of instruction. What is the use of an Instructor in any county if it be not to raise the industry from a "low state" to prosperity?

So many applications for Insurance, under the *IRISH BEE JOURNAL* Scheme, have been received without the required stamped addressed envelopes, we request our friends to take notice that, according to the conditions published in January, the Insurance will not come into force in any particular case until the Certificate has been issued from this Office, and that in no case can the conditions referred to be departed from.

Contributed Articles.

BEE VIEWS.

BY A. SPYGLASS.

BROOD-RAISING CLUSTERS.—I have worked that out without professional assistance and find it correct. It is the strongest argument that I have yet seen in favour of deeper frames and larger hives. The I.B.K.A. ought to take the whole subject into consideration, and let us have expert advice upon it. [Glad your mathematical talents have asserted themselves. Everyone is reluctant to interfere with standard measurements, for obvious reasons; but the desire for larger hives is growing.—ED.]

SUPPORTING ADVERTISERS.—I like that suggestion of friend Brogan's. It shows a true spirit of loyalty to our JOURNAL, and should be generously acted upon by all your readers. The JOURNAL has done good solid work for bee-keeping, and it is the duty of bee-keepers to do some good solid work for the JOURNAL. Put me down as a follower of J. Brogan. We must make it plain to suppliers that if they want to do business with Irish bee-keepers they had better support the I.B.J. [Elsewhere we refer to this new movement, in which, needless to say, we are keenly interested.—ED.]

BEE POISON.—A peculiar case of bee-poisoning is reported from Australia. Mrs. J. H. Gray has sold her bees and given up the business. She claims that she has been so poisoned by four or five stings that the mere smell of the bees brought on effects like those of heavy cold. It went to her head and lungs, and "she did not know whether she would live or die for about an hour." The case, of course, is very unusual, but it points the lesson that beginners, until they have tested their powers, should use protectors when dealing with warlike stocks. [There are constitutions which cannot bear stings without much discomfort. In most cases, however, the painful effects lessen, until stings no longer cause any inconvenience.—ED.]

THE GREAT STORM.—The storm of Feb. 27 got in some good work at uniting stocks, in an apiary a mile from me. The apiary consisted of two C.D.B., one Federation, and two makeshift hives, the latter knocked together by a local carpenter. I never knew before the real meaning of "make-shift" until I saw how the storm shifted those. The roofs were found neatly placed, "top of other" on the ground; the body boxes lay together about 3 yards from their original positions, frames and bees all mixed up—the whole job done without smoke, carbolic, flour or peppermint; and practically no damage! The funny thing about it is that one of the stocks was suspected to be queenless and was being moved

gradually toward the other for the purpose of uniting. Was it not a discriminating hurricane; a regular expert-apicultural cyclone! [A very curious occurrence indeed—one of many reported to this Office, nearly all of which, however, had disastrous results.—ED.]

EXPERIENCES.—II.

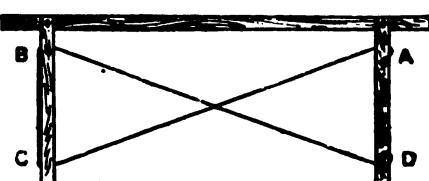
"Hard experiences are often the foundation stones of a successful life."

That being so there should be many well founded lives in the Irish bee-world, built upon the "hard experiences" of 1902!

FEEDING.—If that disappointing year taught one lesson more than another it was the lesson that an empty comb maketh poor feeding for bees. In April, May, and until the middle of June little or no honey was gathered, and whole apiaries were wiped out by starvation. Wise men will profit by that experience, and will not, any more, calculate by the calendar in the matter of feeding.

QUEENS.—This year it will be more necessary than usual to see that stocks are headed by fertile queens. The weather last summer was so bad that swarming was, in some districts, quite an uncommon event. Experience teaches that, in such circumstances, stocks frequently re-queen themselves, and it is evident to anyone who has investigated to any extent this spring, that many of the young queens failed to get mated, the weather being so very unsuitable from a matrimonial point of view. In such cases the remedy is to unite, or supply tested queens at the earliest date possible.

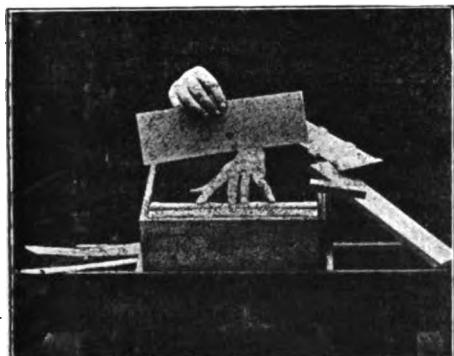
FOUNDATION FIXING.—April will find the busy bee-man in handgrips with frames and sections. It is surprising how many roundabout ways for fixing foundation one meets with from time to time. Of course there are some who never wire their frames at all. Happy go lucky in their methods, they trust much to the "lucky"; happy indeed until the combs lie broken in the extractor, and then it is not any longer safe for a cat to laugh in the house? But wiring frames is quite a simple job, if it be done in this way:—



Fasten your frame together at the corners with $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. tack; with a fine bradawl bore two holes through each side of the frame (say $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top bar and bottom

bar respectively) at A.B.C.D.; half drive two $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch tack into the edge of one side close to the holes A and D. Pass the wire through A B and C, draw it over itself between A and B, pass it through D, and give the end a double twist round the tack at D; draw the wire at C and again at A until it assumes the position shown in sketch, and is tight enough to "twang"; give a double twist round the tack at A; drive home both tack; cut off the wire at A. A common bradawl with a nick in the edge will serve, when heated, to embed the wire in the foundation.

The trouble of fixing foundation in sections has been reduced to a minimum by the introduction of the three split section. Full sheets can be fixed in three sections at a time. Three sections are placed in the crate, with the unsplit sides down, and a wedge is inserted as shown in the sketch.



Then the upper halves are drawn out, the sheet of foundation is dropped in, the sections are pressed together by the follower and the foundation is gripped by three sides of each section. By this means one can fill crates with great rapidity.—J. G. D.



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

(Prepared for the IRISH BEE JOURNAL.)

AT BALLYCONNELL, FEBRUARY, 1903.

Average Maximum Tem-

perature... 48°98.

Average Minimum, ... 39°61.

Total Rainfall ... 4.33 inches.

Greatest, " ... 76, (on 26th).

Number of Rainy Days ... 22

Just before midnight on the 26th the barometer fell to 28.11.

S. B. ROE, Surgn. Genl., C.B.



HONEY IMPORTS.

The value of Honey imported into the United Kingdom in the month of February, 1903, was £706. From a return supplied to the IRISH BEE JOURNAL by the Statistical Office, H.M. Customs, London.

Show Reports.

FIXTURES.

GREATER CORK INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—June to November.—Honey and Appliances.



BEE LECTURES.

IN SOUTH LEITRIM.

The first of a series of lectures upon bee-keeping, under the County Council Scheme, was delivered in the large Board Room, Mohill, on St. Patrick's Night. The Rev. C. O'Farrell, C.C., presided. There was a very large attendance. Father O'Farrell referred to the spread of the industry in South Leitrim, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to be asked to preside at a meeting so large and representative. Many people amongst them did not know until quite recently that bee-keeping was an industry that could be made a source of profit to farmers and others, if carried out on modern lines. He (the Chairman) thought it would be quite unnecessary for him to mention the efforts of Rev. Mr. Digges in promoting the industry, and not this industry only but other beneficial local industries. He begged to introduce Rev. Mr. Digges to them and also their popular townsman, Mr. Smith, Manager of the Northern Bank, who would manipulate the magic lantern views. Rev. J. G. Digges delivered the lecture which was listened to with much interest. He described the history and anatomy of the honey bee, and the old fashioned and the modern methods of bee-keeping, and the arrangements which had been made by the County Council for the promotion of the industry. A series of nearly fifty slides were displayed by a powerful Lantern, Mr. Smith, Manager, Northern Bank, Mohill, having charge of that part of the programme. The slides included thirty supplied by Messrs. Curtis, Dublin, and a number of "locals." At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Digges was proposed by Mr. Geelan, Clerk of District Council, and seconded by Rev. Father Newman, C.C. The lectures will be continued in various centres by Mr. W. Reid, County Instructor. There is no doubt that they will have the effect of creating fresh interest in the industry.—Communicated.

Our friends can, without injuring themselves, afford us very real and practical assistance by making their purchases, as far as possible, with the firms whose advertisements appear in our columns, and by naming the IRISH BEE JOURNAL when doing so.

Irish Bee-Keepers' Association.

Established 1881.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR 1902.

PRESIDENT—Lord Ardilaun.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Countess of Aberdeen; Miss Rutherford; A. Traill, LL.D., M.D., S.F.T.C.D.; Rev. Canon Proctor; Hon. Richard Bellew; W. J. Bramley.

COMMITTEE FOR 1902—R. A. Anderson, Sir J. Gore-Booth, Captain Loftus Bryan, Wm. Butler, W. L. Clarke, W. J. Delap, Rev. J. G. Digges, M.A.; Major Macartney Filgate, J. H. Harwood, Rev. P. Kavanagh, C.C.; R. J. Murray, H. F. Norman, T. B. O'Bryen, M. J. O'Doherty, Rev. S. Lyle Orr, M. H. Read, J. Reilly, C. C. Riddall, G. W. Russell, H. C. Tisdall, Rev. J. W. Tristram, D.D.; J. Walker.

TREASURERS—The Bank of Ireland.

HON. SECRETARY—M. H. Read, Clonoughlis, Straffan Station.

AUDITORS—W. J. Delap, Herbert Jenkins.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF HONEY—Messrs. O. and R. Fry, 12 Hawkins Street, Dublin; Messrs. Barry Bros., King Street, Cork.

REPORT.

Presenting the Twenty-second Annual Report your Committee are pleased to be able to say that the work of the Association is being carried on with renewed vigour and a more hopeful prospect.

The Constitution of the Association has been strengthened by several additions to the Rules, adopted at special general meetings; one of which new rules gives members the right to vote by proxy upon all questions submitted for decision at general meetings. The demand for this right was one which your Committee felt should be gratified in the interests of the Association, as it enables the members in the most distant localities to make their voices heard in the meetings of the Association, without the trouble and expense of travelling to Dublin for the purpose. To further strengthen the position a proposal to register the Association will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting, together with some new rules required by the Registrar.

A feature of the year has been the increased desire for the Association's Expert's Certificates, with a view to appointments under the County Councils. Several such appointments have been made, and, in the majority of cases, of instructors having thorough knowledge of their subject, and from whose teaching good results are confidently expected. A list of Experts is included in this Report. The syllabus for examinations has been carefully revised, as published in the February number of the IRISH BEE JOURNAL.

The remarkable growth of the co-operative movement among Irish bee-keepers during the past twelve months will not fail to have interested the members of the Association, as a legitimate effort to meet the difficulties arising from foreign competition by reducing the cost of production, and by regulating the supply of honey according to the requirements of the markets.

With so hopeful an outlook, the bad season of 1902 has failed to damp the ardour of bee-keepers, and the Association has evidence of this in the enrolment of a considerable number of new members.

The Editor of the IRISH BEE JOURNAL (the official Organ of the Association) reports a steady and very satisfactory increase in the circulation of the JOURNAL—a publication which has proved of inestimable value in promoting the interests of the industry, and in the regular monthly supply of instruction and information bearing upon the modern methods of bee-keeping. The numerous commendations which the JOURNAL has received, at home and abroad, have been most encouraging. The Editor has made arrangements, on terms which must be regarded as very favourable, for the insurance of bee-keepers against claims for damages caused by their stocks. This has supplied a want that has long been felt. The Committee hope that full advantage of the scheme may be taken by bee-keepers in good time. The grant to the IRISH BEE JOURNAL has been continued, and an arrangement has been made with the Editor for the supply of the JOURNAL to members of the Association, from May, 1903, at 1s. per annum, post free. This reduced rate will be allowed by the Editor to all members who forward to him, with their JOURNAL subscriptions, their Association receipts for the current year.

There has been a large demand for the C.D.B. Handbook, *Instruction in Bee-keeping*, by T. B. O'Bryen, more than 500 copies having been sold, chiefly at Cork Exhibition, through the Association.

Foul brood, the great enemy of the industry, has not yet been brought within the provisions of existing acts dealing with such pests; but urgent representations have been made by your Committee to the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, who has expressed himself most favourably upon the subject, and has been supplied by your Committee with the statistics and other information which he required.

The industry was illustrated in a most interesting manner at Cork International Exhibition (1902), where the Department

of Agriculture erected the now celebrated "Mammoth Skep," in which thousands of visitors saw the various appliances used, and the products, honey, wax, etc., under the care of an experienced bee-keeper, who explained the exhibits. Lectures and demonstrations were also given in the Department's Bee Tent. The Association and bee-keepers generally are indebted to the Department for the admirable arrangements made for putting forward the industry under such favourable auspices. Medals and prizes were given by the Association for honey and appliances exhibited in the "Mammoth Skep."

The Department continued their assistance also in responding to requests for lectures with the Bee Tent at local shows, and sent your Hon. Secretary (Mr. Read) to Navan, Clonakilty, Omagh, Fenloe, and Trim. Other requests for lectures should have been complied with had it been possible to transport the Bee Tent more rapidly from place to place. It cannot always be conveyed by passenger train.

As an addition to the "Members' Privileges," arrangements have been made with the management of the Hibernian Hotel, Dawson Street, Dublin, for specially favourable terms (amounting to about thirty per cent. reduction off the regular charges) for members of the Association, on presentation of their cards of membership for the current year. The privilege will not apply during the Spring Show and Horse Show weeks.

The finances of the Association do not permit the employment of any salaried officers, so that it cannot undertake as extensive operations as it might usefully carry on. The statement of accounts shows that the Association has endeavoured to live within its means. It was, unfortunately, found necessary to increase the printing and postage expenses last year in connection with an unusually large number of special meetings. Your Committee hope that the friends of the Association will interest themselves in increasing the membership. With a larger subscription list the Association would be enabled to take advantage of many opportunities (which hitherto have had to be neglected) to advance the interests of its members and of bee-keeping in Ireland.

RULES.

I. The name of this Association shall be the IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

II. The Association shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer, Members, and Honorary Members.

III. Annual Subscribers of five shillings and upwards shall be members of the Association. Donors of £3 3s. and upwards shall be Life Members. Tenant Farmers can become Members on payment of two

shillings and sixpence, and Cottiers on payment of one shilling per annum, respectively; but applications for membership as Cottiers must be accompanied by a statement as to the occupation of the applicant, signed by a Clergyman, Magistrate, or other person of known position. The Committee (see Rule VI.) shall have power to refuse a subscription or donation.

IV. Donors of prizes of the value of £1 1s. and upwards shall be Honorary Members for one year.

V. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and shall become due on the 1st day of January in each year, and until such subscription be paid no Member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Association. If any subscription remain in arrear 12 months, that is, until the 31st day of December following, the person not paying the same ceases to be a Member.

VI. The Management of the Association shall be conducted by a Committee of fifteen members, who shall have power to co-opt six additional members after due notice at previous meeting (such notice to be added to the agenda). The following to be *ex-officio* Members of Committee:—The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries, and a Delegate appointed by each Local Association affiliated to the Irish Association. (See Rule VII.) Four to form a quorum, the Chairman to have a casting vote.

VII. Affiliated Local Associations and Societies, situated outside the Co. Dublin, and not in arrears of fees, may nominate one of their members, resident in their district, as a delegate upon the Committee of the I.B.K.A., which Committee shall have power to adopt or reject such nomination.

VIII. The Committee shall be elected by Voting Papers to be sent to each Member at least one fortnight prior to the Annual Meeting, which shall be held not later than April, any vacancy that may occur during the year to be filled up by the Committee. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Auditors, Secretaries, and Scrutineers of the Voting Papers shall also be elected at this meeting, and questions of the government and management of the Association shall be discussed and resolved upon. (See Rule XVI.)

IX. The Committee shall publish an Annual Report, Balance Sheet, and List of Members, together with the amounts of their subscriptions, which the Secretary shall cause to be sent to each Member of the Association, together with an Agenda of the business to be transacted at the Annual Meeting, at least ten days prior to the date of the Annual Meeting.

X. The Committee shall have power to make and alter bye-laws, provided always that they shall in no case contravene a rule made in General Meeting.

XI. The Committee may, by a majority of two-thirds of such of its members as

may be then present and voting, and after due notice at previous meeting, suspend from membership of the Association anyone whose continuance as a Member or an Hon. Member may, in the opinion of the Committee, be injurious to the interests of the Association. Upon such suspension any fees or subscriptions which may have been paid by such member for the current year shall be returned. The suspension shall remain in force until removed, on due notice, by an Annual Meeting of Members.

XII. Six members of the Committee may, by a notice in writing to the Secretary, require him to call a Committee meeting within five days after receiving such notice. The business to be transacted at such meeting shall be definitely communicated to the Secretary in such notice, and shall be notified in the summonses, and no other business shall be entered upon at such meeting. (See Rule XIV.)

XIII. These Rules shall not be altered unless at a General or Special Meeting, which may be called by seven members of the Committee, or at a written request of not less than twelve Members of the Association; the Secretary shall give each Member seven days' notice of the same, and state the object for which the Meeting is called. (See Rule XIV.)

XIV. When a requisition for a Special Meeting of Members, or for a Special Meeting of Committee is served, the business to be transacted at such special meeting shall be definitely communicated to the Hon. Sec., and shall be notified by him in the summonses, and no other business shall be entered upon at such special meeting or at any adjournment thereof. (See Rule XII.)

XV. All propositions at any Meeting shall be disposed of by a show of hands; but a ballot of the Members present may be demanded by any three Members in the room.

XVI. At all meetings of members the voting may be by proxy. Every proxy paper shall bear the signature of the member using it, and of one witness, and shall be lodged with the Hon. Sec. at least 24 hours before the date and hour of meeting. The proxy form shall be as follows:—
I,....., of....., in the County of, being a member of the Irish Bee Keepers' Association, and entitled to vote at its meetings, do hereby nominate and appoint.....of....., or failing him of....., to act and vote for me at the meeting of members to be held on....., at....., and at any adjournment thereof. As witness my hand this..... day of

Signed,..... Witness,.....

XVII. The names of all candidates for membership shall be submitted to the Com-

mittee at its first ordinary meeting after the receipt of the applications. No one shall be admitted to membership except by order of the Committee at an ordinary meeting. The names and addresses of the new members shall be forwarded at the earliest date possible to the Editor, IRISH BEE JOURNAL, for publication.

XVIII. If the funds of the Association admit of it, the Committee shall hold one or more Apianian Exhibitions at such times and places as they may deem most suitable to the interest of the Association and its objects, and adopt such measures as they believe will most conduce to extend and improve a knowledge of bee-keeping throughout Ireland.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Irish Bee-Keepers' Association was established in the year 1881, with the two-fold object of advocating the more humane and intelligent treatment of the Honey Bee, and of bettering the condition of the Cottagers of Ireland by the encouragement, improvement, and advancement of Bee Culture.

METHODS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

As the funds of the Association permit, the Committee endeavour to carry out its objects—1. By the attendance of Experts with their Bee Exhibition Tents at Agricultural and Horticultural Shows in all parts of Ireland, in which practical instruction is given in the best methods of bee-keeping. 2. By Lectures, Meetings, the circulation of suitable Books, Diagrams, Certificates, and sending out Experts as qualified Teachers and Examiners of Apiaries. 3. By establishing a Honey Market, and spreading a knowledge of the most profitable use and disposal of Bee Produce. 4. When the funds of the Association permit, the holding of one or more Annual Shows of Bees, Hives, Honey, and Bee Furniture.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

By Rule V. Members are not entitled to the Privileges of the Association until the Subscription for the current year is paid. Members are entitled:—1. To dispose, within limits, of their Honey through the Association. 2. To receive per post, the IRISH BEE JOURNAL (the Official Organ of the Association) for an extra payment in advance of 1s. a year* (the ordinary charge being 1s. 6d.) and the British Bee-Keepers' Record, for an extra payment, in advance, of 2s. a year* (the ordinary charge being 2s. 6d.) 3. To obtain, as soon as practicable, by application to the Hon. Sec., the services of an Expert from Dublin to inspect their Hives on payment of net cost to the Association.

* New members are requested to pay only up to next December, inclusive.

4. To obtain advice on the Management of Bees by letter. 5. To Free Admission to the Association's Lectures. 6. To attend the Conversational Meetings and participate in the Debates. 7. To the loan of an Extractor, Honey Ripener, and Uncapping Knife, according to the Rules. 8. To participate according to the Rules in the Management of the Society. 9. To special reduced terms (about 30 per cent. reduction) at Hibernian Hotel, Dublin, on production of card of membership.

For amount of Subscription see Rule III. Further information can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary.

RULES FOR THE LOAN OF EXTRACTORS, ETC.

1. Members must pay carriage both ways.

2. The Extractor and Knife may be kept three clear days, but must then be returned to the address in Dublin from which they were despatched.

3. A Honey Ripener also can be borrowed on the above terms either with or without the Extractor.

TERMS ON WHICH LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS CAN BE AFFILIATED TO THE I.B.K.A.

1. The fee for affiliation to be 10s. a year.

2. The privileges of affiliation to be—

(a) To be entitled to receive the IRISH BEE JOURNAL per post, at 1s. a year for each copy, in parcels of a dozen (the usual charge being 1s. 6d.), and the *British Bee-Keepers' Record*, at 2s. a year for each copy.

(b) A Delegate may be appointed by the Local Association to be a member of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association, without payment of subscription to the latter, and *ex-officio* a member of the I.B.K.A. Committee. (See Rules VI. and VII.)

(c) The I.B.K.A. to assist, when necessary, the Local Association in making arrangements with hive-makers for the supply of hives and appliances on special terms.

AFFILIATED LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

SOUTH LEITRIM.—President and Delegate—Rev. J. G. Digges, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod; Sec.—Mr. W. Reid, Lough Rynn Post Office, Dromod.

CARRIGART.—President and Delegate—A. Manning, Esq., J.P., Mulroy, Milford, Co. Donegal; Vice-President—Rev. W. J. Bewglas, B.A.; Secretary and Treasurer—John Love, Carrigart.

CASTLEGREGORY.—President—Rev. J. Bric, C.C., Stradbally, Castlegregory, Co. Kerry; Hon. Sec.—John Egan, Castlegregory, Co. Kerry; Delegate—Michael J. Seary, Killiney, Castlegregory, Co. Kerry.

DUNMORE.—President—Martin Fleming, Dunmore, Tuam; Hon. Sec.—Peter Casby, Dunmore, Tuam; Delegate—J. Gildea.

KILTIMAGH.—President—Mr. Thomas Murphy, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo; Hon. Sec.

and Delegate—Mr. M. J. O'Doherty, Rose Cottage, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.

CORK.—President—Richard H. Beamish, Glounthaune; Vice-Presidents—David Hunter, Esq., Victoria Villas, Blackrock Road; Richard M. Martin, Castlejane House, Glanmire; Treasurer—C. E. Beale, 56 Grand Parade, Cork; Hon. Sec.—William Deely, White's Cross, Cork.

DISTRICT HONORARY SECRETARIES.

Mayo—Morony, W., Ellesmere, Boyle. Galway—O'Bryen, T. B., 23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Clare—O'Loghlen, Mrs. Lifford, Ennis.

Louth—Rutherford, Miss E. E., Ghan House, Carlingford.

EXAMINING BOARD.

Drought, E. B., Woodlands, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

Kavanagh, Rev. P., C.C., Hollywood, Naas.

Morony, W., Ellesmere, Boyle.

O'Bryen, T. B., 23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Read, M. H., Clonoughlis, Straffan Station.

CERTIFICATED EXPERTS.

Beamish, F., Model School, Dunmanway. Corcoran, M. J., Newtown Aner, Clonmel.

Crawford, Samuel, Lisnacloon, Castleberg.

Cronin, Mrs., Kilgarvan, Co. Kerry.

Deane, J., Clandouglas, N.S., Lixnaw, Co. Kerry.

Drought, E. B., Woodlands, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

(Third Class).

Banfield, T. W. H., Kilbrogan Hill, Bandon, Co. Cork.

Kerry, M., Piltown Cottage Apiary, Co. Kilkenny.

Maher, P., Ivy Hall, Templemore.

McGrath, T., Bamfort, Kilkenny.

Reid, W., Lough Rynn P.O., Dromod, Co. Leitrim.

LIFE MEMBERS (with date of membership).

A Donation of Three Guineas and upwards in one payment constitutes a life member.

- 1893. Aberdeen, Countess of, Haddo House, Aberdeen.
- 1885. Bramley, W. J., Strathmore, Killiney.
- 1893. French, Hon. Charles, Lough Erritt, Lough Glynn, Castlerea.
- 1884. Knight, Mrs.
- 1884. Knight, Miss Violet.
- 1884. Knight, Charles F., M.D.
- 1897. Passingham, Mrs. Fermoyle, Castlegregory.
- 1898. Sweetman, John, Drumbaragh, Kells, Co. Meath.
- 1898. Chenevix, Henry, J.P., 15 Morehampton Road, Dublin.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1902.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| Abraham, John T. (1901 and 1902) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Absolom, G. (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Anderson, R. A. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ardilaun, Rt. Hon. Lord, D.L. | | | |
| Arnold, E. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Banfield, T. W. H. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Beamish, Frank | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Beamish, J. T. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Bellew, Hon. R. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Beresford, Rev. Canon R. U. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Booth, Sir J. Gore | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Booth, J. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Breen, Lawrence | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Brickell, Robert | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Brown, C. M. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Bryan, Capt. Loftus | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Butler, R. A. (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Butler, William, C.E. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Byrne, Christopher | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Caithness, Samuel H. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Casby, P. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Cassidy, M. J. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Clandillon, Wm. A. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Clarke, S. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Clark, W. L. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Coen, P. (also for 1903) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Collins, William | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Cooke, Thomas A. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Corcoran, M. J. (received after audit) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Craig, G. V. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Crawford, Samuel | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Croasdale, R. T. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Cronin, Mrs. A. P. (1901 and 1902) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Crowe, Thomas J. (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Crowley, J. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Curran, Constable J., R.I.C. (also for 1903) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Daly, Mrs. J. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Daly, Miss M. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Dawson, Mrs. (paid in advance) | | | |
| Dease, Mrs. Edmond | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| De Courcy, William, J.P. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Digges, Rev. J. G., M. A. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Doherty, M. J. (Delegate) | | | |
| Dollard, L. J. (also for 1903) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Donnelly, J. (also for 1903) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Donohoe, M. S. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Doyle, J. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Drought, E. B. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Duffy, H. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Dunne, J. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Egan, John (paid in advance) | | | |
| Ellis, Richard | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Fahy, Dermot | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Filgate, Major W. Macartney | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Fitzgerald, Miss | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Fleck, J. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Flynn, J. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Gardiner, William | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Garland, T. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Gildea, J. (Delegate) | | | |
| Glasheen, M. K. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Greany, Edward (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Greene, T. W. N. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hall, Thomas | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hall, W. S. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hannon, Thomas | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Halpin, John (also for 1903) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hartley, Henry (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Harwood, J. H. | 0 | 6 | 0 |

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1902.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|
| Heneberry, P. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Henry, Hugh, Solicitor | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Holden, L. (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Houston, H. S. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Humphrys, Henry | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hunt, Rev. H. De Vere | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hunter, D. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Jennings, J. J. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Jones, F. A. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Kane, John (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kavanagh, Rev. P., C.C. (1901 and 1902) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Kearney, Thomas (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Keatinge, W. E. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Kerr, J. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Kerry, M. (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Kingsmill, J. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Kirwan, T. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Knox, Joseph | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lannon, P. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Leitch, William | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Lennon, P. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Levingston, T. H. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Lynch, Charles | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| McCollum, J. A. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| McConnell, David (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| McCrumb, William A. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| McGrath, Thomas (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| McKage, James M. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mackay, P. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| McLeish, John | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Maher, P. (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Maher, J. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mahon, Miss | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Manning, A., J.P., President Carrigart B.K.A. | | | |
| Manning, Thomas F. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Marshall, Rev. D. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Martin, Mrs. J. M. (paid in advance) | | | |
| Meabank, Robert (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mitchell, J. J. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Monahan, M. P. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Montizambert, Miss | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Moore, J. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Morrow, D. M. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Morony, W. | | | |
| Munster Dairy School and Agricultural Institute, per W. B. Lacy | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Murphy, E. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Murray, R. J. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Newman, William | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Norman, H. F. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| O'Bryen, T. B. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| O'Callaghan, J., Ex-Sergt. R.I.C. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| O'Donnell, Rev. Bro. Leo | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| O'Hara, Charles | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| O'Loughlen, Mrs. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Orr, Rev. S. Lyle | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Oswald, William | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Parnell, G. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Phillips, F. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Pilkington, J. (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Horace, Vice-President Department of Agriculture (paid in advance) | | | |
| Pratt, Mrs. Fitzmaurice | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Price, R. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Prochazka, Baroness (1901 and 1902) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Quinn, A. P. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Rea, David J. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Read, M. H. | 0 | 5 | 0 |

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1902.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1902.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|
| Reardon, R. G. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Trump, H., c/o Samuel Bryson | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| W. Reid (received after audit) | 0 | 2 | 6 | Turner, J. W. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Reilly, J. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Varian, Walter A. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Riddall, C. C. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Wade, Miss D. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Riddall, Edward | 0 | 5 | 0 | Walker, J. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Rowland, Alfred | 0 | 5 | 0 | Warburton, J. W. (received after audit for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Rowland, Henry | 0 | 5 | 0 | Weir, James | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Rowland, J. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Whiteside, D. A. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Rush, J. S. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Whiteside, G. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Russell, G. W. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Wilson, R. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rutherford, Miss E. E. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | |

NEW MEMBERS FOR 1903.

| | | | | |
|--|---|----|---|----------------------------|
| Scott, Robert (also for 1903) | 0 | 2 | 6 | Coen, E. |
| Scriven, W. B. B., M.D. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Coen, M. |
| Share, F. W. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Kirby, J., Sergt. R.I.C. |
| Shone, Mrs. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Kirkpatrick, Mrs. |
| Sisters of Charity (Ballaghaderin) | 0 | 5 | 0 | Lavelle, W., Sergt. R.I.C. |
| Smith, P. T. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Lucas, Edward, R.I.C. |
| Smith, R. M. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Meehan, Rev. Jos., C.C. |
| Smyth, Rev. Acheson W. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Nowlan, P. |
| Staveley, Mrs. J. H. | 0 | 2 | 6 | O'Neill, J. J. |
| Stokes, S. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Shea, Patrick. |
| Swain, Albert | 0 | 5 | 0 | Whittle, Lawrence. |
| Swan, Graves C. (also for 1903) | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Symes, S. (1901 and 1902) | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Taylor, E. J., c/o D. Nunan | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Tisdall, H. C. | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Trail, A. M.D., LL.D., S.F.T.C.D. (1901 and 1902) | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| Tristram, Rev. J. W., D.D. | 0 | 5 | 0 | |

[Note.—Complaints having been made of the quantity of circulars and other "literature" forwarded through the post to members last year, the names only of subscribers are published in this list.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, FOR YEAR ENDED, 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

| RECEIPTS. | | DISBURSEMENTS. | |
|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| To Subscriptions received (to 31/12/1902), | 29 17 0 | By Printing, Stationery and Sorivenry, ... | 7 10 3 |
| .. Subscriptions (1902) received up to date of audit in 1903 ... | 2 14 6 | Postage, ... | 4 16 11 |
| | 32 11 6 | " Records " and Drugs, ... | 5 1 3 |
| .. Affiliation Fees, Received to date of audit in 1903, ... | 1 10 0 | Storage of Tent, ... | 0 15 0 |
| | 1 0 0 | Netting for Tent, ... | 0 10 0 |
| | 2 10 0 | Books Bought, ... | 2 1 8 |
| .. Examination Fees, " Record " Subscriptions received, ... | 2 15 0 | Subsidy Irish Bee Journal, ... | 10 0 0 |
| .. Books Sold, ... | 1 4 0 | Advertisements, Do., | 15 8 9 |
| .. Foul Brood Remedies Sold, ... | 8 9 8 | Costs of Examinations, ... | 4 13 0 |
| .. Received for Hire of Bee Tent, ... | 0 7 1 | Cork Exhibition:— Medals, ... | 4 3 0 |
| .. Interest on Deposit " Savings Bank," ... | 2 0 0 | Prize Money, ... | 1 12 6 |
| .. Miscellaneous, ... | 0 10 11 | Belfast Show, 1901, Prize Money, ... | 0 6 6 |
| | 0 0 9 | Miscellaneous, ... | 0 0 7 |
| Total Receipts, £250 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Accounts due at date of audit:— Printing, ... | 3 18 5 |
| .. Balance at 1/1/1902:— In Savings Bank, ... | 18 10 6 | Abbott's I. B. J. account and expenses, ... | 4 2 9 |
| Less due Treasurer, ... | 11 12 2 | | 8 1 2 |
| | 6 18 4 | Total Expenditure, £265 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| .. Liabilities at 31/12/1902:— Accounts paid from 1/1/02 to date of audit, ... | 10 17 9 | .. Assets at 31/12/1902:— In Bank of Ireland, ... | 4 0 0 |
| Accounts due at date of Audit, ... | 8 1 2 | 1903 Subscriptions received to date of audit since 1/1/03, ... | 2 14 6 |
| Subscriptions for 1903, received in 1902, ... | 0 9 6 | Affiliation Fees, ditto, ... | 1 0 0 |
| | 19 8 5 | Balance in Treasurer's hands 31/12/02, ... | 3 19 7 |
| | 276 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 11 14 1 |
| | | | 276 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

I have verified the foregoing Statement of Accounts with the Books and Vouchers of the Association, and now certify same to be correct.

21 LINCOLN PLACE,
Dublin, 19th March, 1903.

JOHN REILLY,
Public Auditor.

Expert Advice.

Queries must reach the Editor, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod, NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF THE MONTH. Urgent queries requiring replies per post must be accompanied by a STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. Replies will be telegraphed WHEN FULL ADDRESS IS GIVEN, AND 6D. ENCLOSED FOR COST OF TELEGRAM. Writing should be ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

MOVING BEES TO THE HEATHER.

(86) Will you kindly let me know through the pages of your valuable little paper, to which I am a subscriber, if it is possible to move my hives to a heather district after the honey-flow from flowers, etc., is over in this district. I live about three miles from a heather district, but the bees will not go so far in search of honey, and as the honey season is very short here, I should like to move my bees to the heather, and consequently get heather honey after the big honey flow is over. I will not do this without consulting your paper, as I am afraid the bees would not find their way back to the hive, it having been moved such a distance. Wishing your paper every success.—“A BEGINNER.”

REPLY.—It is quite possible, and a common practice to move bees to the moors in time for the heather flow. The bees will not lose themselves. If you write again later on we shall be happy to give you advice as to the moving. Please give your name and address in all communications.

FLOUR CANDY : MANAGEMENT OF STOCKS.

(87) As a constant reader of your interesting JOURNAL I would be much obliged if you would give me some information concerning the following:—(a) How is “flour candy” made? (b) I have a strong stock occupying 8 frames at present, 3rd year, has not swarmed since I got it, would you advise me to let it swarm this year? (c) I have another rather weak but promising stock in a skep on top of frames in a frame hive, since Xmas, it has not as yet gone down into the frames, would you advise me to leave it as it is, till it goes down, or take it out and let it swarm. I find your JOURNAL both interesting and instructive.

INNÍR DÓM, MAR RÉ VO COIL É, INNÍR AN UINNÍR ÁTA LE DÉIT AGAÍNN AN MI REO CÚGÁINN CÁD VO BÉALFÁIR LIOM VO DÉANAM.—MIRE, LE MEAS MÓR, SEÁGAN S. UI RéAPRÓÁIN.

REPLY.—(a) 6 lbs. pure cane sugar, 1 pint water, 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar, boil until a drop of the syrup on a plate sets, without being sticky (Full instructions for making candy, as published in a previous issue, can be sent on receipt of 1d.). When removed from the fire, stir in 1 lb. pea flour. Pour into saucers lined with brown paper. (b) Are you quite sure that the stock has neither swarmed nor superseded its queen? There is no need to let it swarm

if the queen is strong and increase is not desired. (c) Stocks will not move down in winter months. Leave it as it is and watch results toward the end of this month.

Good QUEENS.

(88) I often see it advised in the JOURNAL to use “only good queens.” I have a few stocks, but how am I to know which of them have “good queens,” and how am I to know their ages? A word of advice in the JOURNAL would probably be of use to many of your readers.—ENQUIRER.

REPLY.—The success of bee-keeping may be said to depend upon good queens, because a good queen will often do wonders if left alone; while a bad one can do nothing useful under the most refined and intelligent care. If you have not kept a record of the work of your queens during last season you cannot, at present, tell definitely which are good. But you can form a tentative opinion when you examine the stocks. If you find a queen with ragged wings and a dark hairless body, put down a bad mark against her and watch her breeding. If you have a stock which has neither swarmed nor re-queened itself for 3 or 4 years suspect the queen as aged. If you find small patches of brood where there should be full sheets of it, the queen is probably used out. As the season proceeds note on a sheet of paper under each roof the doings of the queen. When you have a swarmed stock with a young queen, or when you purchase a young queen, keep a note of the ages and supplant them after their second season. An easy method of keeping the ages of laying queens is as follows:—In the first season clip the wings on one side; in the second, clip the wings on the other side; when you find a queen with no wings to clip, clip her head!

BEGINNING BEE-KEEPING.

(89) A friend having lent me some copies of your very interesting JOURNAL I have taken a notion to begin bee-keeping by purchasing a few stocks from a friend in the next county, who has had bees in skeps for a long time and takes but little interest in them. I am hopeful of being able, with the assistance I can get from you, and by using the modern hives, to succeed. So will you please enter me as a subscriber, send me a copy of Vol. I., and tell me how to go about the business.—BEGINNER, Co. Cork.

REPLY.—You will be wise to begin with not more than two stocks. Have them carefully examined by some capable bee-man before purchasing, and if there are any signs of disease, don’t take them at any price. If they are strong and healthy, take them to your apiary, and about the middle of April set each upon a bar-frame hive in the manner advised in Reply No. 32, March, 1902, page 117, of which we send you a copy. We shall be very pleased to advise you from time to time.

Association Reports.

IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

COMMITTEE MEETING, March 12th, in Dr. Trail's Rooms, 12.30. Present—Rev. J. G. Digges (chairman); Rev. P. Kavanagh, C.C.; T. B. O'Bryen; R. J. Murray; M. H. Read, Hon. Sec. Apologies received from R. A. Anderson and Jno. Reilly. Minutes read and confirmed. New members admitted—Edward Coen, Martin Coen, James Kirby, Patrick Nolan, Edward Lucas, and William J. Reid. Members re-admitted—Rev. Bro. Leo. O'Donnell, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. O'Loughlin, W. A. Clandillon, Thos. A. Cooke, Jno. Crowley, Wm. Gardiner, Wm. Leitch. Read letter from Sir Joselyn Gore-Booth, Bart., regretting his inability to attend committees in Dublin, and asking to be relieved from office; resignation accepted with regret. Submitted application for examination from Mr. J. O'Neill; ordered that arrangements be made for the preliminary examination. Expert certificates from P. Maher and T. McGrath were received and endorsed by the Committee for 1903. Submitted several applications for second examination of Third Class, and applications from Messrs. Banfield and McGrath for examination of Second Class; ordered that the Hon. Sec. arrange for the examinations in the first week of May if possible.

Report for 1902 submitted, amended and passed. Reported that the elected auditors—Messrs. Delap and Jenkins—had declared themselves unable to undertake the audit; ordered that the accounts be submitted to Mr. John Reilly, Public Auditor. Ordered that inset Subscription Forms and Proxy Forms be sent out with the April issue of the *IRISH BEE JOURNAL*. Proxy Forms in support of the Committee to be made out in favour of Rev. Father Kavanagh, Mr. Read, and Mr. O'Bryen. Proposed amendments to Rules considered, and adopted for agenda of General Meeting. Ordered that, in response to enquiries, a circular letter from the Committee regarding the coming election be forwarded to the members. Mr. O'Bryen submitted a useful device for the conveyance of six sections per parcel post. It had been tested repeatedly and always with success. The device will be exhibited at the *Conversazione*. Next meeting of Committee, April 9, at 12.30. General Meeting of members, April 16, at 12 noon. *Conversazione* (Hibernian Hotel), April 16, at 7.

IRISH BEE-KEEPERS' FEDERATION (LTD.)

Committee Meeting, March 12th, at 3 p.m. Present—Rev. J. G. Digges (President); Rev. P. Kavanagh, C.C.; R. J. Murray; M. H. Read, Hon Sec. Minutes read and signed; honey accounts passed for payment; new catalogue proofs cor-

rected; new members admitted and shares issued accordingly; the Federation "Peasant's Hive" submitted by the manager and approved. The Report and Statement of Accounts submitted and passed for printing; the general meeting to be held at 22 Lincoln Place, on April 17, at 12 noon.

STH. LEITRIM CO-OPERATIVE B. K. SOCIETY (LTD.).

Committee Meeting, March 2nd. Rev. J. G. Digges in the chair. Seven members present. The accounts for 1903 were submitted and passed for audit. The membership had increased to 67, holding 73 shares. Amount of appliances purchased from the Federation in 1902—£56 5s. 2d. Shares held in Federation—10. New members were admitted and Shares, Nos. 74 to 78, were issued, bringing the membership up to 72. The Secretary's salary presented for and passed. Appliances for 1903—order filled and prices fixed. Ordered that the Annual Meeting of the members be called for March 17, at 7 p.m., and a Public Meeting for the same date at 8 p.m., when a lecture on Modern Bee-Keeping, illustrated by Lantern Views, will be delivered by the Secretary Mr. W. Reid, Certificated Expert and County Inspector.—W. REID, Sec.



Our Letter Bag.

Letters from subscribers must reach the Editor, *I. B. Journal*, Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, Dromod, not later than the 20th of the month, must be written ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY, and must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers—not necessarily for publication. The writers are alone responsible for the opinions expressed in their communications. We do not undertake to return rejected correspondence.

THE DALY FUND.

DEAR SIR.—Accept my best thanks both for yourself and those brother and sister bee-keepers who were so kind as to contribute. Kindly thank them for me in the columns of your valuable and interesting JOURNAL.—M. DALY, Scartaglen, March 5.

BEE TRADITIONS.

SIR.—I learn on good authority that in the North of Ireland there is a popular belief that the "bees sing" (*sic*) at midnight on Christmas Eve. Are you, sir, or are any of the readers of the *I.B.J.* able to corroborate this statement, or to throw any light on the origin of such an extraordinary belief?—CHAS. G. PURKIS, Co. Galway.

THE GREAT STORM : THE CONVERSAZIONE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I suppose you are inundated with reports of damage to bees by the late gale, and as you may be collecting statistics on this matter I send you my

experience. My two stocks are situated in the garden of a friend who also has hives. As the place is very sheltered, we did not deem it necessary to tie them down. On the morning of the 27th the gardener came over to me with the pleasant announcement that the stocks were blown all over the place, and one hive was broken in pieces. I lost no time in reaching the apiary, which presented a sad spectacle. Most of the hives had been turned upside down and driven across the green plot till stopped by trees and other wreckage. In some the frames remained in the body boxes; in others they were packed in the roofs. It would have made an interesting photograph, but I had other work to do. The poor little lads were quite frightened, and though they crowded on my hands and every place they could get warmth, I did not get one sting, though I must confess my friend could boast a few. Half an hour saw them all made snug again, and as the morning was warm and dry, I have every hope that they will not suffer from it. In putting the frames back I noticed more than one seam of capped brood in each hive, but no larve brood (I did not look for any eggs), and in a stock having half-bred Italians there were plenty of young bees. In last I.B.J. you invite question and subjects for discussion at our coming *Conversazione*. I would suggest the merits and demerits of hives having frames parallel to front, and hives in which frames run from *back* to *front*, and if I can be there I will be glad to say a word in favour of the former. Perhaps if illustrations were given in the best methods of packing honey for shipment it would be of use. Let me tell you you gave at least one bee friend a start last month by the heading, "T. B. O'Bryen in Australia."—T. B. O'BRYEN.

[Those subjects will probably crop up in the question drawer. Please (to quote the old song), O promise, be sure to be there. Don't you think that there will be a rare old start when the JOURNAL reaches New South Wales? Well, men like you can't be spared from the old country.—ED.]

DEAR SIR,—This apiary, though in a shelter, was a perfect wreck on the morning after the 27th February, hives being ground to atoms by falling timber; roofs swept bodily away; bees and frames, though exposed, seem to have recovered from their terrible drenching. March came in rough, with only an occasional day that bees could venture out; then, attracted by flour placed in the crocus cups, they came forth in their thousands, some looking for water—a sure sign that breeding has begun.—W. MORONEY, *Ellesmere, Boyle.*

HIVE MEASUREMENTS.

DEAR SIR,—My experience leads me to believe that all bee-keepers should adopt the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch space at once, the safety of the

queens, during manipulations, being the important factor in the case. At the same time let us remember that when the bees are given a good spring, with an early honeyflow, and storeroom limited, they will use this space not only to store honey but in some cases to raise drone brood. Last year's experiences will be no reliable guide, as the bees had ample room for all they could get. I would also like the adoption of deeper hives. Dr. Smith is right—more power to his pen—the 9-inch plank must go to the wall. The present dimensions seem to be altogether wrong. The bees want some store above their brood. If you allow them 2 inches along the tops of the frames they will have a shallow horizontal strip in which to raise brood, which becomes more and more out of the form required by the bees as you extend your hive to the 11 frames of Federation, or to the C.D.B. hives. The wild bees of our meadows build their combs in the form of an inverted cone. Our domestic bees, hanging in a swarm, take the same form, and clustered for winter it is the same form still. Then why deprive them of it in their broodnest and shut them up to a form 12 or 18 inches long, 13 wide and 6 deep? In the year 1901 I had a very strong colony of bees in frame hives. In the second week of June they swarmed just two hours after I had cut out all queen cells and put on my second crate. I returned swarms and continued to super and add frames until I had 12 of the latter in the hive. In July I feared they would swarm again, to prevent which I raised the hive 3 inches off floor-board; the bees then, strange to say, divided their broodnest (frames ran back to front) and clustered from the bottom of frames to floor-board at both sides, leaving centre free from brood. The bees did not speak to me as Balaam's ass did to him, but they signalled "Give us more room perpendicularly and less horizontally and our house will be more like the home we require."—R. H.

IMPROVING THE MARKET.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have been asked, "better late than never," to convey to you the congratulations of all bee-keepers in this part of Ireland on yet another vote of confidence in you and the Federation, given by almost the whole world of Irish bee-keepers, as the result of the late appeal to them. Those repeated votes of confidence should be extremely gratifying to you, as they are to all bee-keepers who have the real interests of bee-keeping at heart. They should convince, for good and all, that bee-keepers are fully enlightened as to their own true interests, and solidly united in upholding them; and they should also convince all concerned that it is folly and weakness to persist any further in trying to prevent bee-keepers from forming

and working a medium of sale for their own honey. They have expressed this determination over and over again by votes representing almost 99 per cent. of the whole body of Irish bee-keepers. Those plain facts and their own interests should now control the minority, even at the eleventh hour, if they should now be open to conviction after their experience of the last twelve months. Let them now take a friendly advice. Here is another season. Let them try and regain what they have endangered if not lost—their interests with their bee-keeping friends. Thanks to the promoters and to the successful formation of the Federation, bee-keepers' interests, for the first time, take first place in Irish bee-keeping history, and it now entirely remains in the hands of bee-keepers themselves whether it continues so, instead of taking a *back seat* again, as it had to do for the last twenty years. The real value of the Federation as a medium of sale for honey will only be proved in a good honey season. I would strongly recommend that all bee-keepers outside the Federation be allowed to come in by allowing them to send their honey for sale to the Federation Depôt, with the understanding that the amount (£1) of a share be deducted from the result of the sale, they having the privileges of membership ever after. Let them understand that in a good season, even two good stocks will produce enough honey to repay them more, after the deduction of the £1, than they themselves will get in the open market, from the difference of price between the open market, glutted and at the mercy of the grocer, and on the other hand, the Federation price, whatever that may be. The less honey outside, the higher the Federation price will be. If this course be approved of I would further suggest that each issue of the IRISH BEE JOURNAL should have a notice to that effect, and I would ask that some other bee-keepers would form and subscribe to a fund for the special purpose of supplying the JOURNAL free for a year to such bee-keepers as come under the above conditions of non-membership of the Federation; the JOURNAL to be sent on the recommendation of a bee-keeper to the Editor that such a one came under the conditions required, and that it would be in the interests of the industry that he should have the JOURNAL sent to him. I would subscribe to ten such issues of the JOURNAL for twelve months to start the experiment.—T. KIRWAN, Dunmore, Tuam, Co. Galway.

[This letter, from one of the largest honey producers in Ireland, deserves the careful attention of our readers. Mr. Kirwan's plea for united effort has our warmest sympathy. We commend it to the consideration of all concerned as a practical suggestion, by which a way may be found for the strong to help the weak, and

so all be benefited. The establishment of such a fund as Mr. Kirwan proposes should be of incalculable advantage. We are grateful for his generous offer, and we shall be glad to hear from any other friends who may be willing to help.—ED.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES McDOWELL (Co. Down).—*Insurance.*—We await receipt of stamped addressed envelope for Certificate.

DAVID HUNTER (Cork).—*Ditto.*—The conditions upon which we are prepared to carry on direct correspondence with our readers are published in every issue of this JOURNAL. Where those conditions are observed, and stamped addressed envelopes are forwarded for replies, correspondence is attended to at once. It was presumed that, in the circumstances, you would expect us to return the subscription. There is no reason why the JOURNAL should not be sent to you per post, as hitherto, if subscription be forwarded unconditionally.

CHAS. G. PURKIS (Co. Galway).—*Hives.*—Both hives mentioned are good and interchangeable; the chief difference is in the roofs, one of which is flat and zinc-covered. Thank you for kind recommendation of the JOURNAL.

[The IRISH BEE JOURNAL is not supplied gratuitously; but readers who are willing to recommend and distribute it in their districts can have back numbers and leaflets forwarded, free, on application.]

MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS, Ballyhaise, has been appointed Instructor in Bee-Keeping for Co. Cavan.

TRADE CATALOGUES.

WESLEY FORBES, Tullycarnett, Knock, Belfast, sends us two lists of bee-keepers' requisites, bulbs and seeds. Stocks, hives, and all appliances are offered "at first cost." Mr. Forbes says, "Being a practical bee-keeper, everything I offer is up-to-date. Please test me, and form your own opinion."

GEORGE ROSE, 50, 51 & 53 Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool. Mr. Rose's Catalogue of Bee Appliances, Seeds, Plants, etc., just issued is one of the most complete lists of its kind that we have seen. The Bee Appliances alone, which occupy a third of the Catalogue, reach the astonishing number of 427, and cover 30 pages of the book.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Andover, Hants, comes forward again with his excellent Burkitt Bee Glove—"Don't be stung"! We have already expressed a very favourable opinion of these gloves. They are thin and soft, quite free from inconvenience, and safe protectors for folk who don't take kindly to stings.

Month's Work.

SPRING EXAMINATION.—The busy work of the season begins this month. Take advantage of the first mild, settled weather to make a thorough examination of the apiary and to transfer bees and frames to clean, dry hives, in the same order, setting the new hive on the old stand. Obtain a sight of the queen if possible, but do not delay if the brood is evenly deposited and in various stages; that being sufficient evidence that all is well. Some of the outside frames, not covered with bees, may be removed, and the brood-nest contracted by division boards, so that the space occupied will be crowded with bees. Add extra covering to preserve heat. Any stocks found queenless can be united to their next door neighbours. Note the condition of each stock as regards food and brood, the number of frames covered with bees, and anything else that may be required for future reference; and if conditions are favourable leave well alone until it is time to stimulate, which should begin from six to eight weeks, according to the strength of the colony, before the honey flow is expected to open. A fair stock will have brood on five or six frames by the middle of the month.

FEEDING.—Stocks short of food should get a supply at once. At any time that larvae are thrown out it shows that stores are running short. Nothing so disheartens bees as not having a little in the larder to fall back upon.

STIMULATION.—To take full advantage of the honey flow hives must be crowded with bees, and the combs filled with brood and eggs in various stages some days beforehand, as bees require to be a few days old before they gather honey. For example, if the season opens on the 7th June, then the frames should well covered with brood by the first of the month. About the middle of the month encourage breeding by bruising or scratching a few inches of sealed stores with the flat of a knife once or twice a week, without removing the frames. If the hive is short of food keep up a constant but limited supply till supering time comes round, using syrup in the proportion of one and a half lbs. sugar to a pint of water. Do not let the bees store in excess, to be transferred to the supers later on.

MANIPULATING.—All manipulations should be quickly and quietly performed, and frames while open should be covered with a carbolic cloth to prevent an attack from robber bees. Reduce all door-ways to bee space for some time to come. Any pollen bound combs or frames containing too much drone comb should be discarded and melted down for wax; they can be replaced by sheets of foundation later on.

APPLIANCES.—Lose no time in preparing all appliances for the season's work. Order

your frames, sections, foundation, hives and all other necessaries at once, or you may be much inconvenienced later on by delays when the suppliers have the rush of orders on. Get your frames ready with full sheets of foundation wired in; and your sections, with foundation, arranged in their crates ready to put upon the hives at a moment's notice. There is never time to lose in the honey season. Therefore be prepared beforehand.

BEGINNING BEE-KEEPING.—April is about the best month to buy a stock. The risk of winter being over, all that remains is to bring it to full strength in time for the honey flow, which is sure to come be it early or late. The stock may also throw off a swarm which will give a little surplus. In choosing a stock, one that swarmed last season is to be preferred, for the queen will be in her prime. The combs should be well and evenly built out, with brood evenly deposited on five or six frames. If healthy, the larvae will be plump and of a pearly whiteness, and when quite young, lying curled up, much in the form of a C, in the face of the cells. Capped brood should be evenly sealed over without being punctured or indented in any way. If the brood presents any other appearance clear out from that apiary as you would from a mad dog, and disinfect your clothes and wash your hands with carbolic soap, before going on another visit. Foul brood being largely on the increase, it would do well to get the advice of an expert before deciding to buy stocks. Your hive should be simple in its construction, to hold at least 10 frames, standard size, roof, and lift to take at least three crates of sections piled one above the other. All inside parts should be interchangeable.

W. MORONEY,

THE Irish Bee Journal

Established 1801.

(The Organ of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association).

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Bee-Keepers in Ireland.

J. G. DIGGES, M.A., EDITOR.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—All Correspondence and Business Communications to be addressed to the "EDITOR, Irish Bee Journal, LOUGH RYNN, DROMORE." Literary Matter and Business Letters must be written on separate sheets and on one side of the paper only.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Annual Subscription, 1s. 6d. post free, in advance; Single Copies, 1d.; post free, 1d. Printed Receipts will be enclosed with the Journal; if required separately, per post, a stamped and addressed envelope must be sent. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable at Mohill to the *Irish Bee Journal*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Terms for Advertisements may be obtained and spaces secured on application to the Editor, or to F. B. O'KEEFFE, 1 St. Andrew Street, Dublin.

THE TRADE supplied by MESSRS. EASON & SON Dublin.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

Twelve Words and under, 6d.; every additional 9 words, 1d.

Advertisements for this Column must be accompanied by Postal Orders or Stamps (d. Stamps preferred), and must reach the Editor, IRISH BEE JOURNAL, Lough Rynn, Dromod, not later than the 20th of the Month.

“INSTRUCTION IN BEE-KEEPING,” by T. B. O’BRYEN, Expert of the I.B.K.A.; the Handbook of the Congested Districts Board; a well-illustrated and most complete guide book, 4d. free by post 5d., from M. H. HEAD, Hon. Sec. I.B.K.A., Clonaghlin, Straffan, Co. Kildare.

MINOR EGGS.—Palace Cup strain, direct from Mr. P. Proud, Poultry Judge. Cock and one of hens, 1st, Ardee, March 19th. 7s. 6d. per dozen, free; clears replaced. Miss Maden, Omagh, Co. Londonderry.

BEE-CLOTHING.—Fifty yards splendid Donegal Tweed, fashionable, durable, makes stylish costumes and suits for ladies’ or gentlemen; manufactured by brother Bee-men in Donegal. 2/- per yard (worth 3/-), any lengths supplied.—Killybegs, Co. Donegal.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS for brother bee-keepers visiting Douglas. Terms: tea, bed, and breakfast, 2s. 6d.; or full board, 5s. per day. Horsley, Merridale House, Top of Castle Drive, Douglas, Isle of Man.

FAVEROLLE, WHITE LEGHORN, INDIAN GAME, and BUFF ROCK EGGS for hatching from pure-bred Fowl, best laying strain, 3s per dozen, free; also Victor Incubator (80-egg), £3.—Miss West, Kilmore Lodge, Artane, Co. Dublin.

PAYING GUESTS received. Large country house, three miles from Dublin, convenient to sea, tram and train.—W., c/o Editor.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We will send for twelve months, payable in advance at the following rates—

The Irish Bee Journal, price 1/6, with any of the following—

The American Bee-Keeper, price 2/6, (4/- worth), for 3/6.

Gleanings American, bi-monthly, price 6/- (7s 8 worth), for 6/3.

Canadian Bee Journal, price 5/2 (6s 8 worth), for 5/8.

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, price 2/1 (3/7 worth), for 3/3.

IRISH BEE JOURNAL OFFICE, Lough Rynn, Dromod.

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USE THE

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Pronounced success. Very light in substance. Unusually good testimonials from all parts.

Price, 2/6 per pair.

With Self-Adjusting Sleeves, 3/6 per pair.

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EDWARD REYNOLDS, Sole Maker,
ANDOVER, HANTS

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Collapsible Honey Boxes**TO HOLD ONE DOZEN SECTIONS**

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DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

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“I have been a frequent visitor to the Hibernian Hotel for several years. I find it most comfortable and economical.”—Editor, IRISH BEE JOURNAL.

For Terms Apply to Manager.

[Please mention this Journal.]

W. A. McCORMUM,

Cycle and Motor Factor,

5 LEINSTER STREET,
DUBLIN.

GREATER CORK INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1903

BEE SECTION.

In connection with the above Exhibition, which will be held in the picturesque grounds adjoining the river Lee from June to November, a special Section has been arranged, to be devoted to the Exhibition of

BEE APPLIANCES, HONEY, AND ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRY.

A detached, well lighted building, with ample space for the effective display of Hives and other Appliances, has been set apart for this Section, the arrangements in connection with which are in the hands of a Committee of practical Bee-keepers entirely unconnected with any firm manufacturing or trading in Bee Appliances or products; and a thoroughly qualified attendant will be placed in charge of the Exhibits. A BEE TENT will be erected, in which Lectures and Demonstrations will be given, and a BEE GARDEN will be arranged, the whole forming an interesting and instructive illustration of all branches of Bee-keeping.

During the course of the Exhibition a series of

FRUIT, FLOWER, AND HONEY SHOWS

will be held in the Grounds, at which money and other prizes will be awarded. Applications for space, and all inquiries from Manufacturers, Bee-keepers' Associations, and others interested, which will receive prompt attention, to be addressed to

G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT,

Secretary, Greater Cork International Exhibition,

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